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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

VOLUME {LI. OLD SERIES. XXVII. NEW SERIES.} BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872. ESTABLISHED, 1822. RE-ISSUED 1849. NUMBER 38.

New England Farmer.

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S. FLETCHER, ... ASSISTANT AG. EDITOR.
RUSSELL P. EATON, . . . GENERAL EDITOR.

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In reply to inquiries, we would say that the FARMER will be sent to all subscribers until a discontinuance is ordered. The date to which payment is made is given on each paper, so that every subscriber can ascertain for himself the time when his subscription ends. All money sent us within three months of the commencement of the subscription will be regarded as in advance. We would also state that our *lowest and only terms* are given on our third page. We have no Club Terms. We have fixed our rates as low as the times will allow, and we give our readers their full money's worth.

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Editorial.

THE LATE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

The aggregate cost of the Agricultural Fairs in New England is a large one. This cost does not consist alone in the money appropriated by the Legislatures of the several States. Perhaps that is the least item in the aggregate, although some of the States have been liberal in appropriations for many years. The sum expended in the purchase of land, the erection of buildings for dining halls, for the exhibition of articles presented, for stables for horses, sheds for neat stock, fencing, the introduction of water, grading a track for trotting, and the interest on the outlay of capital, amounts to a large sum.

The cost of transportation of stock, and all other articles exhibited, and the time of each person who attends the Fair, go also, to make up the cost of these popular exhibitions.

The advantages arising from them, when they are properly conducted, are many, and some of them of a very high order.

The first object to be gained, is a profitable progress in the art which underlies and sustains all the other employments of life,—the art of agriculture. In this respect, they may become the best possible teachers. Indeed, in many instances, they have already become so, and in very many particulars.

Few farmers could look at the cattle exhibited recently at Lowell, and listen to the statements given of their growth and products, and not come to the conclusion that they could make more money with their own stock by a more careful selection of breeds, and more particular attention to the manner of feeding. The same observations will hold good with regard to all other stock,—horses, sheep, swine, poultry.

How many a man wandered through the department of mechanic arts at the late Fair, examining the implements and machinery spread out before him, and came to the conclusion that his labor had been very large, and his profits very small, for the want of them, and with the secret resolve that they should be employed in the future. No eloquence of agents, no example of neighbors, had ever taught the valuable lesson before! The agent disliked labor, but had a fluent tongue; the neighbor believed in scientific progress, so that *his* example had no power. All such prejudices, however, are now rapidly going by. The agricultural fair has become a teacher, so have books, and clubs, and essays and Boards of Agriculture.

The President's Address.

The late New England Fair at Lowell, although deficient in some respects, had many points of marked excellence, and among the leading ones was the address of the President at the opening of the first day. Most of this has already been given in these columns. Its tendency will be greatly to encourage the tillers of the soil. It is true that many New England farms have been abandoned, and that is given as evidence that agriculture is dying out. But the truth lies in the very reverse of this. Many of those farms never should have been cultivated. Some of them were too remote from the great highways of travel, and others were either located on lands that were low and subject to early frosts and destructive freshets, or upon rocky hill or mountain sides, where no cultivated crop should ever have been attempted. It did not take long for Yankee penetration to learn this, and as other more appropriate lands were cleared of forests, the settlers on the hills came down to the plains or rich valleys, and nearer to cities or manufacturing villages, where they could find a ready market for the surplus products of their more fertile soils. This subject in the address is presented in a clear and reasonable light, as, indeed, are all others discussed in it.

The Department of Cattle.

In the *Cattle Department* there were some as fine specimens, probably, as can be found in any portion of our country; some animals of the *Hereford* breed we have never seen equalled. As beef cattle, they must take high rank, for their symmetrical proportions, and their compact, almost solid bodies, indicating more tender beefsteak and juicy roasting pieces than can be found in any other breed.

In the Short-horns, the Dutch or Holstein, Devons, Ayrshires and Jerseys, there were examples of great excellence. A herd of seventeen *Swiss* cattle attracted much attention. Fine specimens of grade or native cattle were also presented, and one pair of fat oxen, which were said to weigh 7000 pounds! In number, nearly 100 less were presented this year than in 1871. We missed Mr. Miles' fine herd of Ayrshires from Leominster. Still a sufficient number from every breed was present, to clearly show the great progress which has been made in New England in our domestic stock.

The Sheep Department.

No better show has probably ever been made by this society than at its recent one of the *Cotswold*, or long-wooled sheep. They were not of an extraordinary, but of an *even* size,—their wool clean, glossy, and long, while the animals indicated great health and vigor. The few *Southdowns* present scarcely did justice to their race. The *Merinos*, we thought, were rather under size, and had been bred too much to wrinkles and yolk.

Both of these "hobbies" should be discarded. The value of wool is very far from consisting in its fineness or coarseness alone. That is of little consequence, compared with its *evenness of quality*. The fleece should be so near alike as to admit of only two or three grades; that of the legs and head, and that of the body of the animal. Instead of this, the wool of some sheep has to be divided into five or six grades. This greatly reduces its value, because the wool-sorter—one of the most careful operations in manufacturing—is obliged to separate these different qualities of wool from each other. This is a slow and expensive operation, and of course materially decreases the value of a fleece having several qualities of wool.

Upon examination, two qualities of wool will be found wherever there is a wrinkle. One on its upper surface and one in the valley between the wrinkles. The argument of wool raisers is that more wool can be obtained from a wrinkled skin, than from a smooth one. That may be sometimes so, but the shrewd purchaser notices the defect at once and fixes his price accordingly. In the long run, the fleece of the smooth skin will bring more money than that of the wrinkled one.

Then the oil or yolk. Some persons have bred to this until the fleece is completely saturated with it. We have seen the fleece of a French merino rolled up and laid upon a table that stood level, and in the course of a week or two the oil from it had oozed out and run from the table to the floor! Wool cannot be manufactured until nearly all this oil is removed, and the cost of excluding it was stated to be six or seven cents a pound. The wool grower can increase his profits by investigating these and some other points.

Department of Machinery.

Those persons who have been in the habit of looking at the implements and machinery usually presented at the agricultural fairs, could not fail to notice the great progress which has been made in them. The mowers scarcely present a feature of their original form, with the exception of the cutter bar and knives. They have been reduced from heavy, awkward and complicated contrivances, to light, yet strong and simple machines. Where there were eighty pieces in the old *Buckeye*, there are now only three! On slightly descending land we have seen a single man cut a handsome swath with a one-horse Buckeye machine of the new pattern.

There are a dozen or more excellent mowers, and they are sold at prices somewhat lower than ever before; the Wood, the Clipper, Union, Sprague, Kerby, Granite State, and others.

New ploughs, harrows, crushers, rakes, tedders, seed-sowers, and other implements have been introduced, and the old ones so changed as almost to have lost their identity.

The Poultry Department.

To the lovers of turkey, chicken and eggs—and who are not—this department afforded a most gratifying sight. But it was lacking in one respect,—there was no cage of old-fashioned *dunghill fowls*. Why did not some one fill up that gap? The contrast would have silenced all cavillers against progress, and would have proved an eloquent "address" to all beholders. Every variety but the old one was there in full feather. In one corner stood an unpretending looking chest, about four or five feet long, containing unnumbered eggs in process of being hatched under the influence of heat and moisture artificially applied. The proprietor stated that he had 1000 eggs in process of hatching. All about his feet were chickens, feeding or basking in the sun, and appearing as healthy as ever we saw any, though they had never listened to a "cluck" from a mother hen, or brooded under her wing. "Artificial Mothers," however, were close by, into which they could run whenever inclined. These were compartments of wood, one of them being covered with glass, and the other, we suppose, artificially warmed. We improvised very similar ones some years ago, only warmed by the sun, but which proved a valuable help in rearing young chickens. The mother was kept with the chicks in them. The device for hatching is by Mr. Jacob Graves of 26 North Market street, Boston.

Another new and interesting device was one in which stock needing water can draw it for themselves. This was repeated many times in the presence of numerous spectators. It seems to us that in many of our pastures, as well as in yards, this must prove a very valuable contrivance. The operation of pumping water for a stock of cattle is a laborious and expensive one; and the drinking of stagnant water in pastures renders both milk and flesh unfit for human consumption.

Social Aspect of Fairs.

To all these opportunities for improvement afforded by the Agricultural Fair, there are still others of a social nature, which are very important. The situation of the farmer is a comparatively isolated one. The Fair not only brings him in contact with others of the same avocation, but with all classes of our people, so that an interest and regard gradually grows up among them, and their world grows larger and of more importance. The Fair also presents an interesting HOLIDAY for both old and young, and one in which both amusement and instruction may be found.

Let us, then, guard against the introduction of anything of an immoral, repulsive, or in the slightest degree vitiating character, which will tend to keep away any persons from the FARMER'S GREAT HOLIDAY.

THE MILK DEALERS OF CHICAGO.

The *Prairie Farmer* says, that early last spring, a portion of the farmers who ship milk to the Chicago market, together with a part of the city dealers, held some meetings of conference with a view of harmonizing interests and agreeing to certain regulations to be observed in doing business. These meetings resulted in forming an organization to be known as the Milk Producers' and Dealers' Association of Chicago.

The organization was completed at a meeting held June 2, when articles of Association were agreed on, officers elected, &c. The following is the preamble of the constitution and by-laws.

Whereas, The Dairymen, shipping milk to the City of Chicago, together with the Dealers in Milk, have, for many years, suffered loss, inconvenience and great anxiety, by reason of gross injustice and great irregularities, practiced by men without capital or honor, desire to organize a Society for the purpose of correcting the many wrongs that exist, and give to both producer and seller, rights and privileges founded upon the immutable principles of justice and integrity, without oppressing or working evil to the consumers,—therefore, &c.

Semi-annual meetings are to be held in March and September, at Chicago; special meetings are also provided for. All dairymen shipping milk to Chicago, and all dealers in milk in the city may become members. The price paid dairymen for milk shall be fixed by Delegates and Dealers, chosen by their respective constituents, at the semi-annual meetings, said price to be uniform and binding for at least three months at a time.

The price paid for milk to members of the association during the summer has been 1¼ cents per gallon; and at the first regular meeting held since the organization of the society, the price for the six months commencing October 1, was fixed at eighteen cents per gallon, after considerable discussion.

THE WOOL MARKET.

We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and consequently have not the ability to foresee future events. Consequently we do not feel competent to give advice to farmers as to the time when they should dispose of their produces in regard to the wool market, men differ in their views as to "probabilities." From the same facts and a like knowledge of business, different persons arrive at very different conclusions. The editor of the *Michigan Farmer* assumes a degree of responsibility in this matter of advice which few of our agricultural writers feel safe in doing. In a late article he says the present is not the time for the wool growers to put their clips of wool in market, and gives the following as the reasons for this opinion:—

The woolen trade is in a state of depression which the severe summer heats seem to have intensified, and while there are symptoms of an improved state of the trade being close at hand, there is as yet very little business done. The manufacturers, who are the consumers, are not purchasing any large amounts of stock, but we notice that the wool-dealers are picking up greedily all small lots which they can secure at low prices, and that there is no unwillingness to purchase when wool can be obtained at a concession. These parcels are not purchased for the purpose of being placed in market, but generally to be held. The stock in the hands of manufacturers are well known to be light, for they have not been able to obtain any large supply this year as usual. The wool-growers both east and west have generally been able to hold on to their wools, and it is conceded that the stock in their hands almost equals one-half the clip. In previous years this whole clip, after the month of July, has been in the warehouses of the buyers, who still hope to force it out of the hands of the farmers at their own rates. But the wool-growers must understand that with every week's progress, wool instead of depreciating is growing more valuable, and knowing now that all the wool that can be relied upon for this year's consumption is not more than equal to what will be needed by consumers, they can plainly see that as soon as the small stocks now in manufacturers' hands are exhausted they must come into the market for more. Nor can they resort to the foreign market for a supply. That resource is pretty effectually dried up. Let the American buyers appear in force in any foreign market, and it is regarded as a sign that prices must advance. In fact wool is cheaper in the American markets at present than in any other.

FARMING IN LOUISIANA.—A farm of 1800 acres in the parish of West Feliciana is offered for sale in the New Orleans *Home Journal*. It has a comfortable dwelling of eight rooms, all containing fire-places; also, a large two story brick sugar-house. The quarters for the hands are nearly all of brick. The place has plenty of running water upon it, and is naturally well drained. There are 150 head of cattle; forty five head of sheep; twenty head of mules and horses, and the place has thirty five hands on it. Labor can be had in abundance. But the best of all is—and we give it in the owner's words,—that "the place has paid from *twenty to thirty per cent. interest on the investment* the past four years, though only one-half of the land was cultivated.

Of few farms at the north could that be said, even in an advertisement, and it is certainly a most encouraging indication of the agricultural prosperity of that portion of the South.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

WORMS IN FLOWER POTS.

I would like to inquire of "S. O. J." if she is troubled with any kinds of worms in the earth of her flower pots, containing plants taken up for winter blossoming, and if so what she does to get rid of the pests? Two kinds of worms trouble my plants; one of them is from one-half an inch to an inch in length, apparently perfectly round, and white; the other is short, about one-fourth inch long, and it seems to have two feet near its head. For several years I have been troubled, and have used every precaution, such as baking the earth and pouring boiling water on; but to no avail. Towards the middle of the winter my plants look withered, the leaves fall, and upon examination the roots are being eaten by these worms. It is quite inconvenient for me to re-pot the plants, as I have been advised, so I thought I would write to "S. O. J." thinking she could throw some light upon the subject. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Vergennes, Vt., Sept. 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—In reply to a similar inquiry made nearly two years ago, Mrs. S. O. J. said that she had found wood ashes an excellent antidote; but if this is not attainable, lime water will kill them; or a little slacked lime sprinkled on the surface of the earth, and in the saucer of the pot. Apply the ashes with care, by taking a teaspoonful, a little warm, and scatter over the soil, being careful not to touch the stem or leaves of the plants.

Lime water can be made easily by slacking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle, and then bottling for use. Warm it, give each pot a tablespoonful twice a week. Both these remedies act as fertilizers to all plant growth.

CEMENT FLOORS FOR HOUSE CELLARS.

A good cellar is of so much importance, that I am sure if our people generally knew how cheaply it may be had, many more would enjoy the luxury. I wish to tell a bit of my own experience in improving a very poor one. The cellar was very wet and muddy, and in it were bins for storing vegetables, horses or racks to keep barrels and boxes high and dry, boards to walk upon,—all yielding to the slow process of decay.

First, a thorough clearing out. The amount of rotten wood that came out of that cellar was truly astonishing. Stone drains were cut to the nearest sound the cellar large enough to carry off the water. Then for a cement floor. Consulting a mason I was told it would take six barrels of cement to make a good floor. This I thought, together with his wages, would make the job unnecessarily expensive. So I levelled it up with a kind of gravel that I knew would tread very hard, and gave it a thorough tamping. Then took care to get gravel to mix with the cement that was clear of dirt. These were well mixed before being wet, (about two parts of gravel to one of cement) then wet up in small quantities and applied immediately. I purchased three barrels of cement and when the job was done had one left. The first winter it was used very carefully, boards being laid down to walk upon; but since that time it has not been favored at all, and though the average thickness must be less than an inch, it has not broken.

From this experiment I should say the conditions of success might be briefly stated thus:—Drain thoroughly; make the bottom very smooth and hard; have good fresh cement and clean gravel; mix and apply the mortar as above stated, and use carefully until the floor has become completely hardened.

As I did the work myself, rainy days and odd jobs, the cost was trifling. Others may have better methods, but this has more than answered my expectations. A FARMER.

New Hampshire, Aug. 22, 1872.

CABBAGE MAGGOT.

We are acquainted with the cut worm, and pay dearly for the acquaintance, too. The maggot I referred to in my letter published in the FARMER of September 7th, is altogether different, and a much worse foe to fight, as he works below the surface of the ground.

There is nothing refreshing in thinking of the visit he paid us this year. But as it may be interesting to you and the readers of the FARMER, I write you our experience of it.

We had some 6000 or 7000 early cabbage plants in hot beds, and toward the end of April they were growing well. They ought to have been ready to plant out in the open ground on the 6th or 7th of May. Well, on the first of May they stopped growing and began to have a yellowish and sickly look, and on pulling up a few plants we found small white maggots on the stems and roots, eating all the outer bark, from the ground surface downward. We had seen them before, so we took up all the best plants to the number of some four or five thousand, and by dipping them in strong tar water cleared them of the maggots. Then we planted them on land well prepared, and fought cut worms for two or three weeks. They took about one-third. We did grumble, but again filled up the spaces; and as the plants had by this time started into a good growth, it looked as though we might have some good heads in July. The third or fourth week in May, the maggot flies,—as I call them,—made their appearance—they are about as large as the common house flies, and very much like them, only their wings have a dull appearance—and deposited their eggs in small clusters on the stems, in most cases just at the ground level. These quickly hatched into small maggots, which began to eat the bark from there downward, and when there was no more bark to eat, they would go for the root and eat that, and of course killing the plant. At first they were very small, but after a few good meals grew from one-eighth to one-fourth inch in length and fattened up considerably. We put lime around some of the plants but it did no good. Then some tar water; also some salt and water; but they only seemed to eat the more, till out of the whole lot of plants, only some few hundred remained to show what had been there. These we took up and planted by themselves, but they were so badly injured that they never made a good growth, and are not all cut yet, and now it is the tenth of September, and rather late for *early* cabbage, to my thinking. The maggot also attacked the late cabbage plants while in the seed bed, but as it disappears towards the end of June, those plants recovered and were planted in July, all right. C. E. L.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 10, 1872.

There is a maggot which works among the cabbage, especially in the spring when first set out from the hot beds; also, in the fall in the roots and leaves. They are a white maggot, about the size of those you often see in cheese and decayed flesh. The cut worm works in the spring with us. They cut the plant down snug to the ground. After the plants get large and hard they are not very troublesome. My method is to sprinkle a little dry wood ashes around the plant when young. I would advise "A Reader" to sift the same on the leaves when damp or wet with dew.

S. DENHAM.

South Hanson, Mass., Sept. 8, 1872.

PROBABLY THE SUMMER SWEET.

Please inform me what is the name of the apple which I send herewith. It was raised by Abel Cotton, Holderness, N. H. A. C.

Meredith Village, N. H., 1872.

REMARKS.—We think the apple is a specimen of what Mr. Cole calls the Summer Sweet, and Mr. Barry the Hightop Sweet. Mr. Barry describes the fruit as medium or below in size; roundish, light yellow; flesh yellowish, sweet, pleasant, very good. Ripens, July 20 to Aug. 10. Tree vigorous, upright, productive. Valuable for the market.

RAIN IN CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT.

The greatest rainfall here ever known. Farmers cannot finish their haying it is so wet. There are two or three hundred acres yet to cut in this region. Potatoes and grain are rotting. The mercury yesterday, Sunday, was 90°, with two terrific thunder showers. S. G. B.

Essex, Vt., Sept. 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—The facts that the latter part of the hay season is usually wet and unfavorable, and that late cut hay is inferior to that cut early or when in bloom, are so fully recognized that the statement is made by W. Brown, of Rockingham County, N. H., in the *Germantown Telegraph* that "help is cheaper at two dollars per day for haying before the twentieth of July, than one dollar a day in the damp, uncertain weather of dog-days."

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

Permit me through your columns to answer the inquiry of John Fernald. Soak your seed wheat in a strong solution of blue stone, say five pounds to thirty-six gallons of water. Have a tight wooden trough of capacity to contain ten or twelve bushels; fill it about half full of wheat, and then turn in sufficient of the blue stone solution to thoroughly wet the grain. Stir the wheat well with a square pointed shovel until all the seed has become thoroughly dampened; let it remain in the trough three hours, scoop out the wheat with a strainer and it is ready to sow. This is the manner of preparing seed wheat in California as a prevention of smut. H. E. HOLMES.

Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 5, 1872.

SEASON IN COMPTON CO., P. Q.

We have had one of the most remarkable seasons ever experienced in this Province, or at least in this part of it. Up to the middle of last June, the weather was cold, dry, and wet occasionally; and crops at that time did not promise much, except grass. Since that time, or till the middle of July, it has been uncommonly warm, with plenty of rain. I think I never saw crops of all kinds make so rapid a growth. Then for about ten days somewhat cool. Since that time we have had the most drenching rains that I ever remember,—so much so that streams have been full, overflowing their banks several times; at the same time uncommonly warm. Yet with all the rain, we have had sufficient good weather to get our hay crop in good condition, and it is the most abundant that we have had for the last twenty-five years. Other crops have attained an uncommon growth, and many of them are harvested. Wheat and oats are in some places somewhat affected with rust; Indian corn is good and now ripening very fast; potatoes will, I fear, be a failure, as all the early kinds are badly affected with the rust or rot, and the tubers are or soon will be a perfect mush. Some of the Early Goodrich are not much affected, as yet. I never saw such fields of after-grass as we have at this time.

CANADA LAMBS.

There is a great competition in this part of our Province among buyers, to get our lambs. Parties in Boston and Portland have their agents here, who go from town to town and collect them and pay $3, and in some cases, for extra ones, $4 each. Within one-fourth of a mile of where I am writing, there are now 240 that have been driven some forty miles, and are yet to be driven to North Stratford, N. H., a distance of fifty miles further, and then be carred for Portland. Many of these lambs will weigh 100 pounds each. Farmers here generally sell their ram lambs, but keep their best ewe lambs to breed from.

HONEY BEES.

Bees wintered well, but the spring and summer have been very unpropitious for them. Just as the white clover came into blossom, it was so wet that they could not do much, and I think that so much rain must have washed out much of the sweet in the flowers. I put out fourteen swarms, all strong, and have saved twenty-six new swarms. But only about three-fifths of them have made the honey enough to winter; while all in the box honey I have obtained this season is 110 pounds, and this is about an average with others in this vicinity.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

There has been something written about it of late in the FARMER. I was one of the first here to try it, and after three or four years' experience have but very little faith in its being of much value for hay. In the first place, unless the land is very rich you will get a very small crop. When the land is in good heart it produces bountifully for the first year, but there is no after-crop, and the second year not much of it is to be seen. I find that it does best on rather wet land. It certainly makes good bee pasturage, but as it flowers the same time that white clover does, it does not lengthen the time any for the bees to make or save honey in. HIRAM FRENCH.

Eaton, Compton Co., P. Q., Aug. 26, 1872.

FROST IN MAINE.

We had a light frost on the 5th inst., making the tender leaves of the vines rather hard, in some places, for a continuation of the vigorous growing which they had been doing. Am not advised that any of the substantial crops are injured. Probably in the northern part of the county it may have injured the late wheat and oat crop some.

TO "R. H."

In FARMER, Sept. 7, under several headings you make several propositions which do not seem hardly in keeping with each other. They remind me of the boy who could set two stakes so that they would be in a straight line every time, but the setting of the third one was quite another thing. Your stakes are four:—Canada thistles a pest; Adam's work a curse; labor a blessing; idleness a curse. Of labor is a blessing, what justice is there in saying that such and such vegetation is a pest? If idleness is a curse, why say Adam was so sorely cursed because he had to work? If work was a curse to him, why say idleness in him, or in any one, is the "quintessence of cursedness?" A man once said, it must be that tobacco was made to be chewed and smoked, because he knew of no other use for it. There may be many uses in the great economy of nature, for even the despised Canada thistles. Two and two make four; but what does your two and two propositions make? O. W. TRUE.

Franklin Co., Me., Sept., 1872.

CROPS IN RUTLAND CO., VT.

Farmers as a class are quite "hard up" in this section. No wool sold; butter and cheese but little raised, and slow of sale for cash, at low prices. But few have cattle or sheep to sell, as they have more fodder than stock. Crops of hay and corn are good; oats badly lodged and damaged; a great amount of work to be done, and but little help to do it. SUBSCRIBER.

East Hubbardston, Vt., Sept. 10, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Australia and New Zealand have now about five millions of horned cattle, and fifty millions of sheep.

—It is claimed that there are in Wyoming Territory 1895 sheep to each one hundred acres of improved land, while Massachusetts has four and a half, and New York has seventeen.

—Most of the labor performed in the raising of vegetables for large canning factories in the vicinity of New York is done by German women, who receive $1 per day, and are very efficient workers.

—The *Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society* gives a list of the officers of three agricultural societies among the Indians of that State—the Cattaraugus, Onondaga and Tonawanda Reservations; the names of the Presidents being Perry John, B. Tallchief, and Jacob Doctor.

—In speaking of the transactions of one of the county agricultural societies of Massachusetts, which offered premiums for essays on agricultural topics, Mr. Meehan, of the *Gardener's Monthly*, says, "Prize essays are usually below the average information of the day, as book worms generally only compete for them."

—The Greeley, Col., *Tribune* states that the whole number of acres in cultivation on the north side of the river at Greeley, is 1,800. In the whole there are not more than fifty acres of poor crops. The average of wheat will be probably twenty bushels to the acre, corn thirty, and potatoes 125. The culture is clean and beautiful, and the fields everywhere come up to the line with full productions.

—The *Iowa Homestead* mentions several instances of heavy yields of wheat in that State. In Plymouth county, John Tovey had 607 bushels from twenty-four acres; K. C. Wood 137 from five acres; Gideon Osborn 45 from three acres. In Lyon county, H. D. Rice had 658 bushels from thirty sowed; John Rubell 900 from forty-two bushels of seed; E. L. Oveatt harvested thirty-two and one-half bushels per acre from a field of nine and a half acres.

—Mr. Meehan, an extensive cultivator of plants and flowers, and editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, recommends deep ploughing for an orchard, but rather than go to the expense of subsoiling or underdraining the whole land, would plant the trees higher than they grew before, and mound the earth above the level of the surrounding soil. No water will then stand about the roots, as it is liable to do where holes are dug. The money that subsoiling and underdraining would cost should be spent in annual surface dressings.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

MANAGEMENT AND CARE OF SHEEP.

Much has been written of late in regard to the management of dairy stock, and but little said respecting the management and care of sheep,—probably because the price of sheep and wool have been so low that many have been discouraged. Sheep husbandry has been one of our leading branches of farming for a long time, and those that have kept sheep and made it a permanent business have found it profitable, if well managed.

Our winters here in New England are long and cold, therefore we should strive to manage our sheep so as to derive the largest amount of income from them we possibly can. I commenced keeping sheep eight years ago. I bought twenty old ewes, such as I could purchase on credit, at $2.50 per head. I raised twenty lambs from them the first year. The next fall I bought thirty more old ewes, also on credit, at $5 per head. This increased my flock to seventy, which I wintered. The next year I raised forty-two lambs, making my flock one hundred and twelve.

I commenced then to assort my flock, by picking out thirty of my poorest sheep, which I sold for $4 per head, leaving me eighty-two. My assortings soon paid for the sheep I bought on credit. I have made it a practice to make an assortment every year,—picking out those I do not like and do not care to keep.

I have taken much care to use the best stock bucks I could procure, (by hiring,) to improve my flock. My sheep are the Spanish Merinos.

I have not bought any sheep since I made my two first purchases; having raised lambs every year to fill my flock. I make an assortment of my lambs, keeping only the best ewe lambs to put into my flock; the rest are usually sold to go to market. I allow no sheep ticks to live in my flock.

I make it a practice to feed well; giving my sheep when they *first* come to the barn, all the good early harvested hay, grain and carrots they will eat, and continue the feed while they remain at the barn. They have all the water close by them they want. This is very essential. I seldom have either sheep or lambs die, and have no trouble with ewes not having milk enough for their lambs.

When wool sold at the lowest, the average weight of my fleeces was 6½ pounds of washed wool. I received forty cents per pound, which amounted to $2.50 per fleece, besides raising the usual number of lambs.

I never let my sheep be out in cold storms, and never allow them to be driven over bars, but take them all away, so they can walk without jumping over anything.

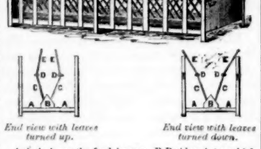
I have avoided as much as possible the short, greasy staple of wool, working into a style of long, white, fine wool as compact and even as possible. I think sheep of this style winter better, raise their lambs better and can grow them into larger sheep.

My lambs are dropped in April, before the sheep are turned out to pasture. I can see to them better at this time and they can be weaned early in the fall, giving the ewes time to gain flesh for wintering.

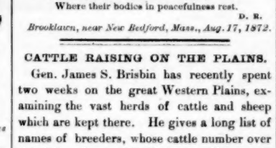
When I commenced keeping sheep my feed racks were poor, rough things, without bottoms. The sheep wore the wool from their necks, the chaff and dirt got into the wool, and they wasted considerable hay, as the little lambs would get on to the hay and the sheep would not eat it.

Seeing that I needed something better than those rough racks to feed my sheep in, I drew some spruce logs to the mill and had some lumber sawed, and went to work myself and built four double racks.

Praddex's Double Sheep Rack.



End view with leaves turned up.



End view with leaves turned down.

A A A A are the feed boxes; B B ridge into which bottom ends of rounds are inserted; C C C C rounds; D D D D raves, the ends of which are also shown at the end of the cut of the flack, below which is a door to facilitate the cleaning of the boxes; E E E E, leaves.

The racks are twelve feet long and two feet eight inches wide. There are three posts 3x2 inches, on each side, three feet two inches high, leaving two feet six inches from the bottom of rack to the top of the post. The lower side board on the outside rack is 5x1 inches; the top side board on outside rack 2½x1 inches. The ten slats on each outside of the rack are five inches wide; the cross-pieces on the bottom 3x2 inches. Through the centre there is a ridge for the inside rack, nine inches wide at the base. This leaves about nine inches on each side for feed boxes; ten inches from base to the point of ridge. On each side of this ridge are inserted thirty-four ¾ inch rounds, four inches apart from centre to centre. These rounds are set down from the point of ridge three inches, and are fifteen inches long. The rounds are fastened into a rave 1½x1 inch, slanting so as to leave 4½ inches between outside rack and rave. This gives room to sweep out the feed boxes. The raves extend through the end boarding. The leaves are twelve inches wide and half inch thick, and rest on the raves and also rest on top the outside posts. These leaves, by resting on the raves will turn toward the inside of the rack, without hinges, and rest on cleats screwed on to the inside ends. Doors at the ends. The lumber is all planed, and is half inch, except that named.

The advantages of these racks are: they are light to move; they save hay; the little lambs cannot get on to the hay, for the rounds make a perfect screen; the leaves, by turning towards the inside, are out of the way of the sheep; the feed boxes can be swept handily; the grain and roots can be thrown into the inside rack and run through into the feed boxes at the same time the sheep are eating; the sheep do not wear the wool from their necks, nor get dirt and chaff into their wool.

I think the cost of these racks, to buy every thing and hire them made, would be about ten dollars apiece.

Many think we cannot grow sheep and wool here in New England and make it pay, and believe that the Western sheep are killing us. It is not the West that is killing us, but we are killing ourselves by depending upon the West so much for our feed. Let us raise our own hay and grain and roots to feed our sheep, and manage them with good care, and they will amply repay us. THOMAS W. PRADDEX.

Hanover, N. H., June 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The delay incident to the drawing and engraving of the illustration of the rack, is our apology for the late appearance of this article. It is in season, however, for any one who wishes to use Mr. Praddex's models in building racks for the coming winter.

With this communication we received specimens of wool of this year's clip from different parts of the body of different animals of his flock; also one specimen of wool from the clip of 1835, which show a very great improvement in style and length of staple,—the 1835 sample measuring 2½ inches, and those of 1872 from 3 to 3½ inches, with even a larger apparent improvement in the quality of the wool. Mr. P. says, "I send these specimens to show how much a flock of sheep can be improved by good care." He also says that a corresponding improvement has been effected in the physical qualities of his flock. His clip this year averages a little over six pounds washed wool to the fleece. His farm contains sixty acres, including wood land. He wintered sixty-two sheep and five cattle. He raised twenty-six lambs, and lost none. He bought no hay or grain, and don't believe it is good policy for farmers to buy Western corn. He had fodder enough to have wintered seventy-five sheep, and has plenty of summer feed for the stock he winters.

Selections.

HOW MUCH PORK WILL A BUSHEL OF CORN MAKE?

Some years ago, when I was just beginning to farm, I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, and I determined to try the different plans, and also to ascertain how much pork a barrel of corn would make. I made a floored pen and covered it in. Weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot,—average weight one hundred and

peaches and five of native grapes; also some nectarines. Jos. G. Morrill, Canterbury, N. H., eight varieties apples; J. Barron, thirty varieties. Vegetables are not shown extensively. The few cabbages on exhibition indicate severe struggles with the worm.

The most noticeable improvements in agricultural tools, are the self-adjusting clevis which F. F. Hoibrook & Co., Boston, attach to their one-horse swivel plough, which enables the horse to walk in the furrow both ways. E. D. & O. B. Reynolds' Rake attachment to horse and hand cultivators, which leaves the surface more mellow and brings the weeds to the surface. Many of the mowers are somewhat improved from year to year. All the leading machines are here to-day, the Eureka having arrived this morning. This machine took the medal at the Rutland trial this season. This fact together with the novelty of its construction, attracts many visitors. A goodly number are always to be seen about the Sprague, a machine which is rapidly coming into favor on account of its simplicity, compactness and ease of management. Indeed, each of the first class machines has some peculiar merits, and if we are to take the word of the several exhibitors, each is the best machine. It is no easy matter for a man not possessed of a fair amount of mechanical knowledge to select from so many good machines. Such had better ask advice of a friend who is better posted than themselves. P. E. G.

Premiums.

[Our reporter furnishes the following list of the leading premiums. His account of the closing day's proceedings must be postponed to next week.—ED. FARMER.]

CATTLE.

Short-horns.—Best bull, 3 years old and over, E. S. Hall, $20; best Randolfs, $20; 2d, A. E. Fuller, Pomfret, $15. Best Five Ewes 2 and under 3 years, E. S. Hall, $15; A. E. Perkins, Pomfret, 2d, $10. Best 2-years-old Ewes, 1st, E. S. Hall, $15; 2d, A. E. Fuller, $10. Best Ewes, under 2 years, E. S. Hall, 1st, $15; A. E. Fuller, 2d, $10. Best Ewe Lambs, 1st, E. S. Hall, $10; 2d, A. E. Fuller, $7. Best pen 15 Ewes, A. E. Fuller, Pomfret, $20; 2d, A. E. Perkins, Pomfret, $15.

Middle Weights.—Best Buck, John Wiggins & Sons, St. Johnsbury, $10; best pen of five Ewes and ever, A. O. & J. Bemis, $8.

Cotswold and Leicester.—H. M. Hall, 1st, on one, two and three-year old Bucks, amounting to a prize, Hall Hill, Elmore, takes 1st premium on Buck Lambs and 3-year-old Bucks, also on Ewe Lambs, and one and two-year-old Ewes and over, amounting to $32.

HORSES.

Stock Horses.—Best Stallion kept in the State, 1872, S. R. Bradley, Brattleboro': 2d, Hon. Fred Billings, Woodstock; 3d, Geo. Bradford, Jr., Tempieton, Essex Co., Mass. Best Mare and Colt, Hon. Fred Billings, Woodstock; 2d, Jerry Drew, St. Johnsbury.

Geldings and Fillies.—First, C. R. Page, Morrisville, $10; 2d, W. H Walker, Windsor, $8.

Brood Mares and Colts.—First, A. W. Griswold, Morrisville, $25; 2d, H. M. Hall, $15.

Swine.—Best Breeding Sow, J. C. Whitcher, Peacham, $10; best five Pigs, James Gilfillan, $10; best Boar, H. H. Wheeler, St. Johnsbury, $10.

Poultry.—The principal prizes are taken by J. Higgins, St. Johnsbury; Allen Toby, Calais, and Dr. H. Stevens, Danville.

Dairy.—First, Obed Whipple, Pomfret, $10; 2d, Thos. Baker, Waterford, $8.

Cheese.—First, Mrs. J. Ward, St. Johnsbury, $10; 2d, Horace Story, Irasburg, $8.

Fruit.—Best collection, Walter Ingram, $4.

Maple Sugar.—Best, R. Spalding, St. Johnsbury, $4.

Tools and Machinery.—Diploma and $5, to Hough & Ames Plow Co., Boston, $15; Clipper Lawn Mower, $10; A. B. Barnard, W. Fitchburg, Mass., Hand Cider Mill, diploma; Bureau of Harvest Implements, Honorable mention; E. D. & O. B. Reynolds, Victor Horse Hoes, $10; A. P. Tupper, E. Middlebury, Eureka Fanning Mill, $10; F. F. Holbrook & Co., Hand Corn and Bean Swivel Plough, $10; Daniels Machine Co., Woodstock, Hand Cider Mill, $10; Ely & Balch, St. Johnsbury, Forks, Rakes and Hoes, diploma and $5; D. Rogers, Rotary Harrow and Straw Cutter, diploma and $5; Dan'l E. Parris, Troy, N. Y., Manard Cook Stove, Silver Medal; Burden Carriage Co., $10; F. W. Fletcher, St. Johnsbury, Stoves, $10; H. E. & D. Q. Woodruff, St. Johnsbury, Stoves, Tin and Copper Ware, $5; Florence Sewing Machine, Silver Medal; Domestic Sewing Machine, $5; Weed Sewing Machine, Diploma and $10; Weed Organ, $5; Price Churn, $5; George C. Hodges, North Danville, Roller Dock for Horse Power, $10.

EXHIBITION OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fourty-fourth annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held in Horticultural Hall this week, beginning on Tuesday. On account of the storm, the time for making entries was extended to Wednesday noon, at which time, the tables in both upper and lower halls presented a very fine appearance, the lower hall being devoted mainly to vegetables, and the upper to fruits and flowers.

The display of Grapes is extremely fine, both as to quality and numbers. The chief exhibitors are Benjamin B. Dow of Brookline, S. G. Dimon of Arlington, J. J. Glover of Quincy, Horace Partridge of Somerville, Mrs. T. W. Ward of Canton, George B. Durfee of Fall River, George G. Gove of Cambridge and J. B. Moore of Concord.

There is also a display of peaches, which contains some splendid specimens, including quite a number of Nectarines. Among the exhibitors are J. B. Moore of Concord, C. E. Grant of Boston, T. M. Davis of Cambridgeport, Samuel Phipps Jr., of Dorchester, Davis & Bates of Cambridgeport, James Cruikshanks of Chelsea.

The display of plums is small, Mrs. T. W. Ward of Canton, being the principal exhibitor, and making an excellent display.

The show of Pears is very large, embracing almost every known variety, from exhibitors principally in the suburban towns. Col. M. P. Wilder's contribution is very conspicuous for variety and beauty. Fine displays are also made in this department by Jos. H. Fenno of Revere, Davis & Bates of Cambridgeport, J. J. Glover of Quincy, A. T. Brown of Boston, S. N. Gaut of Somerville, John C. Park of Lawrence, C. N. Brackett of Newton, John L. B. Hovey of Boston Highlands, Abraham P. Shaw of Brookline, Horace Partridge, Somerville, William W. Austin, Boston, Hovey & Co., Cambridge, Benj. C. Davis, Brookline, Samuel Phipps, Jr., Dorchester, J. A. McClure of Revere, Elbrige Wasson of Brookline, Wm. B. Walker, of Somerville.

Apples are shown in great variety and profusion by John D'Wolf, of Boston Highlands, Chas. Stearns, Brookline, John B. Moore Concord, Walter Russell, Malden, Mrs. E. M. Harris, Jamaica Plain, Francis Skinner, Newton, and many others.

The show of plants and flowers in the upper hall, is very brilliant, and extensive, especially in hot-house plants and exotics.

Among the largest contributors to the vegetable exhibition are Jonas Gammel of Lexington, A. Wissell of Newton, Elisha Town of Lexington, Edward Davenport of Dorchester, Daniel C. More of Brookline, A. Hatch of Cliftondale, Roger S. Sibley and C. V. Brackett of Melrose, Frances Skinner of Newton, Mrs. Mary T. Goddard of Newton, Josiah Crosby of Arlington, George W. Pierce of Everett, Walter Russell of Arlington, John Fillebrown of Arlington, J. J. Glover of Quincy, Roger B. Shaw of Brookline, J. H. Bell of Marblehead, John L. D'Wolf, Boston Highlands.

W. C. Strong of Brighton shows some fine potatoes, marked as follows: "Bliss Seedling. Raised from cuttings of tops taken July 1, and dug within sixty days afterwards. From two bushels of seed received last spring the product has increased to eight hundred bushels." S.W. Hathaway of Marblehead shows a varied collection, especially rich in cabbages. J. S. Glover exhibits cucumbers growing in glass bottles. James Carter of London, Eng. shows onions of immense size and unmistakeable "bouquet" and in short the entire vegetable department is so full of noticeable products that is almost impossible to particularize where all are so good. The Fair is to close on Saturday evening.

DAMAGE TO THE WHEAT CROP.—Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the Northwest for the past fortnight. There are reports from some points of damage to wheat in shocks and stacks. A dispatch on the 12th, from Winona, Minn., says that dispatches are received from all points on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad showing the effects of the late heavy rains on the wheat. About one-fourth of the crop, still in shock, is badly damaged. The wheat in stack is not perceptibly injured. The average damage is estimated at from one-fourth to one sixth of the average yield.

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the amount due, which may readily be ascertained from the date on the label by which their paper is addressed. For the present, in those cases where payment is made for past arrearages and a year in advance, we will receipt for the whole time at the advance rate, $2.50 a year. A prompt response to this notice is requested. Don't wait for an Agent to call, but send by mail, being careful to address us as below, and give your full name and Post Office address.

R. P. EATON & CO.,
34 Merchants Row,
BOSTON, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, . . .	15 cents per line
Each subsequent insertion, . . .	12 " " "
Business Notices, each insertion, . .	20 " " "
Double Column, " "	40 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, ...	50 " " "
Outs, double price for space occupied.	

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Extra display, including double column advertisements, and appropriate cuts, allowed at reasonable rates.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, and no gift enterprises, lottery swindle, or any other humbug taken at any price.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

As a whole, our foreign advices are of much interest. The *Times* comments on the result of the Geneva conference, claiming that the result practically proves the genuineness of English neutrality during the war. Prof. Tyndall is to visit this country. President Thiers, it is said, will propose the creation of the office of Vice President. Large contracts for coal to be sent to England have been made in France. The Pope notifies Thiers that he has abandoned all idea of quitting Rome. The trial of Bazaine is bringing to light grave facts—he stands in danger of being condemned to death. Rochefort is reported dying. President Thiers arrived in Havre on Saturday, and met with a cordial reception on the part of the people. In the afternoon he visited the United States steamer Shenandoah. The Emperors of Austria and Russia have left Berlin. The ambassador of France received satisfactory assurances as to the object of the meeting. Distinguished marks of honor have been bestowed on Bismark, Gortschakoff, and others. The new Spanish Cortes was opened on the 15th. The King promised that the reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the revolution was over. A deficit in the budget was announced and the Cortes called upon to provide means for meeting it. A land slide has occurred on the banks of the river Cinca in Spain, causing the loss of many lives, and great damage to property. Advices from Brazil report election riots in Rio Janeiro. A treaty was being drawn up for the settlement of differences with the Argentine confederation. Twenty miners were drowned in Belgium by the flooding of a coal pit. China takes 60,000,000 francs of the new French loan.

The award of the Board of Arbitrators in the case of the Alabama claims has been officially announced, and the sum to be received by our government is $15,500,000 in gold. Damages were granted in the cases of the Alabama, the Florida and the Shenandoah, and all other cases were dismissed. Sir Alexander Cockburn agrees with his colleagues only in the case of the Alabama, and has not signed the decision. The final session of the court was held on Saturday with open doors, and upon its adjournment a salute was fired in honor of the closing of its labors. A dispatch from Geneva gives the full text of the awards as enumerated in the decision.

South American advices report all quiet in Peru. A severe storm at Valparaiso caused some damage to shipping and loss of life. A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, and the Congress is in a turbulent state.

The Indians are said to be committing all sorts of outrages in Alaska, and there is nothing like government except in the immediate vicinity of Sitka. Our troops on San Juan Island are to be removed to Washington Territory. More earthquakes are reported in Inyo county, but no damage as yet.

California news states that Mrs. Fair's new trial has commenced. Eight jurors have been obtained in three days.

The cranberry crop on the Cape is said to be a total failure. The worm has been active, and the vines were badly winter-killed last season.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions of this State at Worcester, on the 11th, united on a State ticket headed by Hon. Charles Sumner for Governor.

The reported loss of the Pacific mail steamship America is confirmed. Three of the European crew and thirty Chinese steerage passengers were lost.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The final meeting of the board of Arbitration was held at Geneva on Saturday, last. Dispatches announce that the result of the arbitration has been an award to the United States of the gross sum of fifteen and a half millions of dollars for losses sustained by the acts of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, the latter after leaving Melbourne. The award was signed in duplicate on Saturday and handed to the agent of each government. Payment is due one year from today, the total amount to be paid in coin into the Treasury of the United States for distribution to the claimants by this government. It will be noticed that advices to the various foreign representatives here come within a half a million of the amount actually awarded. The awards were made for the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, the Sumter, Olustee and Tallahassee being thrown cut.

A Geneva dispatch says of the final meeting:—

The court of arbitration met at half-past twelve this afternoon, the delay in the arrival of Sir Alexander Cockburn and Lord Tenderden having prevented its assembling at twelve o'clock. The five arbitrators, the agents of the respective governments, several of the council, twelve ladies and ten journalists were present. Count Sclopis presided, and read the arguments of the arbitrators concurring in the decision of the tribunal, and announced that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 in gold. Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the tribunal. Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded. After the adjournment of the court, twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the closing of its labors. The English representatives leave Geneva on Monday, and the Americans on Tuesday.

The final settlement of the questions in dispute between the two nations is sufficient cause for thankfulness to both parties. It is worthy of remark that the award to this country is within three million dollars of the whole amount claimed, which is a creditable result for our State department and its diplomacy.

NEW HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.—Messrs. GUY & BROTHERS have taken the large building Nos. 33 and 35, Bedford street, in which they have established their Crockery and House Furnishing business. Their stock is one of the most complete and varied in the city, as they intend to keep every article in their line which can be called for. Patrons will be attentively waited upon without being urged to purchase, and goods offered at very low prices, both wholesale and retail. Read their advertisement.

WHAT is the cause of Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness and Melancholy? It is indigestion; impaired digestive organs are the cause. White's Specialty for Dyspepsia speedily allays the irritation and removes the disease.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., will send his book on CHRONIC DISEASES free to any address.

From our Special Reporter.

MAINE STATE FAIR.

BANGOR, Sept, 17, 1872.

The "owl" train, as it is sometimes forcibly termed, has proved in my case a most convenient and comfortable means of transit between your city and this emporium of lumber in the Pine Tree State. Stepping aboard last night, I found the two Pullman cars completely filled, a commodious passenger car with but one or two spare seats, and, dimly seen through a dense cloud of smoke, the occupants of the smoking car seemed like ghosts—or perhaps I might liken them to industrious Germans, seated at a test of choice meerschaums. The travel and traffic over this route, *via* the Eastern and Maine Central Railroads, and from here to the British Provinces, are constantly increasing, and will some time prove a source of great profit to the roads over which they pass.

The tenth exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society opened here to-day. The Society has been rather unfortunate in the weather. Yesterday was wet and cold, and this morning opened cloudy and threatening, although it subsequently lightened up, and the sun shone clearly for a while. Of course, the attendance, under the circumstances, was light, and the exhibitors are less than would have been the case with clear skies, but I have found considerable of merit, and shall wait till everything is in, before attempting finally to decide upon the Show, as compared with former Exhibitions of the same Society.

The grounds are the same as those used by the Penobscot Agricultural Society and are located about a mile and a half from the centre of business. They are very favorably situated for the purpose. The quarters for stock are well arranged, and I find many fine animals already on the ground, with fresh animals coming in all the time.

Among the leading exhibitors are the following —*Durhams*—Warren Percival, Vassalboro'; Joseph Sanborn, Webster; Geo. D. Stockwell, East Eddington; Levi A. Dow, Waterville; Charles Shaw, Dexter; Howard & Ellis, Fairfield Corner. *Jerseys*—Gen. Wm. S. Tilton, Togus; Thos. Hersey, Bangor; Dr. N. Boutelle, Waterville; B. Bunker, Fairfield; W. E. Lighton, Augusta. *Dutch*—W. R. Hersey, Lincoln; Wm. S. Tilton, Togus. *Herefords*—G. & G. Underwood, Fayette; Geo. E. Shores, Whitervile; H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield. *Grades and Natives*—John Morrison, Corinth; Geo. M. Stevens, Westbrook; W. W. Pease, North Anson.

I am glad to note a good show of working oxen and steers. At Lowell, where there were only two entries, it was like looking for a needle in the haymow to hunt them up, but here are a line of noble animals that are worthy the fame of Maine oxen. Your market reporter has had few yokes of cattle to report from this State lately, but they are here, as fat, as handsome, and as active as ever, and there is a young crop coming on to more than make good the places of those disposed of during the hay famine of 1871. John Morrison, of Corinth, W. W. Pease, of Anson, and others whom I shall particularize hereafter, had some splendid specimens.

Grade and native cattle were quite plenty, but I did not notice any full bloods of either Devons or Ayrshires. I was the more surprised at this, for I know Maine has some of the best Devons in existence, but they were not here, and farmers tell me the herefords are growing more in favor, and have in some cases displaced the Devons.

The horse stalls were pretty well occupied, and the Knox and Messenger stock is largely represented. I shall inspect this part of the Fair more closely to-morrow.

Sheep and swine were not shown in large numbers to-day, and the entries have been comparatively few. W. S. Tilton, Togus, has some longwooled sheep, E. P. Ferguson, Bangor, middlewooled, and W. W. Pearson, North Anson, Merinos. Other contributors I shall notice in a future letter.

Poultry is shown under a tent, and does not turn out in large numbers. There are some fine specimens, however.

The agricultural implements are late in arriving. Some very useful implements are arranged under a large tent—among them Bickford & Huffman's Seed Drill, Hersey Ploughs, Horse hoes, an improved Potato Planter, several Mowers, &c. I shall give a detailed statement in my next.

The manufactured articles, vegetables, fruit and dairy products are shown at Norombega and City Halls. The display is small. Whether the lack is owing to the weather, or from other causes, I will not attempt to decide. It is always a bad time to pass judgment upon a Fair, on the opening day, and I already see evidence that there will be much more to attract attention to-morrow than to-day.

A feature of to-day's programme was a prize drill by the Jameson Guards, a local company of this city. They showed a very creditable knowledge of company tactics, and drilled well, although there were no competitors for the prize, a handsome flag. There were also present a company of students from the Maine Agricultural College at Orono, dressed in a neat and serviceable uniform of cadet gray. I hear a favorable report of the present condition of the College, and understand there are now some 70 students. The representatives here to-day would bear comparison with the students of any College in the country, so far as I have seen.

As I close, just in time to save the mail, the sky looks threatening, but it may yet clear off for the second day. Some of the best trotting during the Fair is expected tomorrow. And of course, as you well know, that is what draws the crowds to the Agricultural Shows of the present day.

CUSHNOC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DICKENS DICTIONARY. A Key to the Characters and principal Incidents in the tales of Charles Dickens. By Gilbert A. Pierce. With additions by William A. Wheeler. Illustrated. Boston: Jas. R. Osgood & Co. 1 vol. 12mo. 575 pp. Price, $3.

Were there any doubt of the remarkable fertility of invention possessed by Charles Dickens, a glance at the alphabetical index of characters which had their origin in his busy fancy would at once dispel it. Every letter of the alphabet figures in it, till one is almost tempted to believe that, like Mr. Bumble in naming the pauper foundlings, he adopted the alphabetical system and christened his characters in the order of their appearance —but 15,000 bales in excess of last year. England has nearly enough for her own use, and Germany a little more than sufficient to supply our deficiency. In 20,000 bales of old hops, now on hand, will not be more than 20,000 to 30,000 bales. The prices of our hops, as usual, will depend upon the amount of hops imported from Germany, while the amount imported will depend upon the prices realized here. After some remarks as to prices, the opinion is given that the next 30 days hops will be 10c to 15c lower than present quotations. From 5000 to 8000 bales have been sold in the country at 40c to 45c.

Dairy Products.—As prices of cheese are quoted lower in England, and the shipping demand has somewhat fallen off in our markets, prices are again lower. But from the large consumption in England, due to the high prices of fresh meats, and to the much better quality of the late-keeping cheese, owing to them to purchase a good deal more cheese, a large demand as fair prices is expected for the balance of the season. The present demand for cheese may favor the butter makers, as factories and dairies may continue to make cheese as long as it can be sold to advantage, and thus somewhat lessen the amount of butter that might otherwise be made late in the season.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

[Corrected weekly by J. F. HILTON, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* RUSSELL BROS., Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & Co., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & Co., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & Co., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* NEWCOMB & KROEHAM, Nos. 30 & 32, New F. H. MARKET, *Fish;* MERRITT & RICHARDSON, No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.			
Butter, new lmp	35 @ ..	Cheese, ₩ lb .	.16 @ ..
" tubs	32 @ ..	Eggs, ₩ doz .	.30 @ ..
"	24 . . .	25 @ ..	30
Meats, Fresh, ₩ lb.			
Beef, ₩ lb—		Spring, hd. qr.	20 @ ..
Sirloin steak,	33 @ ..	fore, ₩ lb .	.12@ ..
Round do .	25 @ ..	Lard, leaf .	.. @ ..
Rib, roast .	20 @ ..	Tried .	.10 @ ..
Chuck rib .	8 @ ..	Mutton—	
Plate and navle	10 @ ..	legs, ₩ lb .	.18 @ ..
Soup pieces .	5 @ ..	fore qr, ₩ lb .	8 @ ..
Liver .	8 @ ..	chops .	.14 @ ..
Hearts, ₩ lb .	5 @ ..	Pork, ₩ lb—	
Hogs, round, ₩ lb	7 @ ..	Roast and steak	11 @ ..
Haslet, sheep, ea .	@ ..	Suet, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Kidney, each .	@ ..	Tallow, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Lamb—		Veal, h'd qr ₩ lb	@ ..
kind qr ₩ lb .	.16 @ ..	fore qr .	.10 @ ..
fore qr, ₩ lb .	10 @ ..	loins,	.15 @ ..
Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.			
Pork, hams, ₩ lb	15 @ ..	smoked, ea .	1 15 @ 1 25
Bacon, ₩ lb .	.14 @ ..	sneep, do. ₩ dz .	@ ..
Shoulders, ₩ lb .	.12 @ ..	Pigs' feet, ₩ doz .	@ ..
Salt, ₩ lb .	.9 @ ..	Sausage, ₩ lb .	.10 @ ..
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	8 @ ..	Bologna, g'nd ₩ lb	10 @ ..
Smoked, ₩ lb .	12 @ ..	Head cheese, ₩ lb .	.. @ ..
Tongues, ₩ lb .	.17 @ ..		
Poultry and Game.			
Chickens, ₩ lb—		Pigeons, ₩ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Spring .	.30 @ ..	squab, ₩ pr .	.75 @ 1 00
Ducks, chicken, ₩ lb	.30 @ ..	Pigs, sck'g, ea	2 00 @ 3 00
Black, ₩ pr	1 00 @ 1 25	quarter, ₩ lb .	.12 @ ..
Fowls, ₩ lb .	.25 @ ..	Turkeys,	
Geese, ₩ lb .	@ ..	choice, ₩ lb .	.25 @ ..
Green, ₩ lb .	.25 @ ..	ordinary, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Fruits and Berries.			
Apples—		Hamburg, ₩ lb	50 @ ..
₩ bbl, new,	1 50 @ 4 00	Lemons, ₩ doz .	.25 @ ..
₩ pk .	.25 @ ..	Muskmelons, ea	10 @ ..
Cantelope, ea .	.5 @ ..	Peaches, ₩ crate	1 50 @ 4 00
Cocoanuts, ea .	@ ..	Pears, ₩ pk .	.75 @ 1 50
Grapes—		Plums, ₩ pk .	1 00 @ 1 50
Concord, ₩ lb .	12 @ ..	Watermelons, ea	17 @ ..
Delawares, ₩ lb	12 @ ..		
Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.			
Almonds, ₩ lb .	.23 @ ..	Prunes, ₩ lb .	.15 @ ..
shelled, ₩ lb .	.50 @ ..	Peaches, ₩ lb .	.20 @ ..
Apples, ₩ lb .	.10 @ ..	₩ qt can .	@ ..
Cocoanuts, ea .	@ ..	Raisins, layer, ₩ lb	.20 @ ..
Citron, ₩ lb .	.50 @ ..	keg, ₩ lb .	.15 @ ..
Dates, ₩ lb .	@ ..	Shagbarks, ₩ qt .	@ ..
Figs, ₩ lb .	.20 @ ..	Walnuts, English .	@ ..
Filberts, ₩ qt .	@ ..	Naples .	@ ..
Peanuts, ₩ qt .	10 @ ..	Zante currts, ₩ lb	@ ..
Pecans, ₩ lb .	@ ..		
Vegetables.			
Beans, ₩ pk .	.75 @ 1 25	Peppers, ₩ lb .	@ ..
quart .	.12 @ ..	Potatoes, ₩ pk	.20 @ ..
shell, ₩ qt .	.10 @ ..	₩ bushel .	.75 @ 1 00
Beets, ₩ pk .	@ ..	₩ barrel new	1 75 @ 2 00
Cabbages, ea .	.10 @ ..	Sweet, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Carrots, ₩ pk .	@ ..	Sage and Thyme—	
Celery, ₩ root,	@ ..	₩ bunch .	@ ..
Corn, green, ₩ dz	@ ..	Spinach, ₩ pk .	@ ..
Cucumbers, ea .	@ ..	Squashes—	
pickling, ₩ 100	15 @ ..	marrow, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Egg Plant, ea .	.10 @ ..	Tomatoes—	
Lettuce, ₩ head .	@ ..	natives, ₩ pk .	@ ..
Onions, ₩ pk .	@ ..	₩ qt can .	@ ..
Parsley, ₩ bunch .	@ ..	Turnips, ₩ pk .	@ ..
Peas, split, ₩ qt .	@ ..		

The Markets.

[Reported expressly for the New England Farmer.]

CROP PROSPECTS.

Wheat—Trafton's New York *Produce Exchange Reporter* says "the crop at the West is not moving very freely, much of it is too damp to market, and many farmers are engaged in putting in their fall wheat. Present indications do not encourage the hope of a large supply here at the close of the crop year. The supply of spring wheat at the Northwest is large, but the prices offered may not be such as to induce farmers to to sell freely." It is also said that the yield of winter wheat is below the general expectation, and that many farmers are unwilling to put in their fall seed. It appears that future prices will in some measure be controlled by the capacity to move the crop, as "later advices from London only confirm our previous intelligence that the crop in Great Britain is much below the average. * * * From France we have had glowing accounts of 30 bushels per acre, but these have been led by them; but now the harvest is completed, the result, though much in excess of last year, is far from satisfactory. This is also true of the spring crops of northern districts. Much of their crop is of ordinary quality, and yield per acre far below the predictions of the more sanguine in June and July. It is now very apparent that the wheat crop in Europe is much below an average: to this add the material deficiency in the potato crop, and the fact that the present and prospective supply of vessels will be inadequate to supply the wants of Europe, as a considerable number of vessels have been withdrawn from the Pacific coast, and it is certain to rule high: hence we cannot fail to have an active demand for room here, and at extreme rates."

Mr. Augustus Sanderson, in the London *Times*, which estimates the yield of wheat in Great Britain, in 1872, at 24 bushels per acre, and makes the average yield from 30 bushels, the consumption at 400,000 quarters per week is equal to 20,800,000 qrs., and the amount used for seed about one million qrs., making the annual requirement 21,800,000 qrs. The home crop, at a yield of 24 bush. per acre is 11,334,000 qrs., leaving a deficiency to be supplied from imports of 10,466,000 qrs., equal to 83,328,000 bushels. This is nearly the exact difference in the weight of three bushels of wheat, the value and weight decreasing in proportion to its progress." The damage by rains and storms has been serious in many parts of the country, and some sections, it is said, "have suffered prodigiously; the crops of every description having been for some time at one period literally under water, and the whole districts converted into vast lakes, in which the hay in the swathe floated about at random, whilst the hay-cocks resembled miniature islands." Hence it is said "the English wheat crop must be very different." These storms have not been confined to the United Kingdom. In a greater or less degree they have prevailed over the whole of the continent of Europe. In France wheat is also considerably injured by hail, except in the south, where the crop is now cutting. It is also said that in England the wheat, having been exposed to the bad weather, will not be fit to grind without considerable skill, and that millers, while the stocks of old wheat are about exhausted, and millers must use much more foreign wheat than has been customary.

In the review of the grain trade, the Express says a large amount of wheat had been gathered during the recent good weather, and it is hoped the damage to prove less serious than at one time feared. "But the general yield is still a disputed matter, and though some early estimates have appeared, we hold them to be very unreliable. Over and over again we have met with growers who, by the appearance of the straw, estimate double the yield that was proved on threshing, and it is plain that the truth can only be elicited by a more general subjection to the flail or the threshing-machine. * * * But as high prices seem unlikely as prices are next to impossible, as all European crops are nearly cleared of old stock. Europe and America being in a similar condition. The United States have generally their resources, "and though some shipments may come thence, as in times past, we expect they will be wanted back again, and that the world's note, though provided for a year, will not have a surplus of two months stock for its population." **Hay**—The complaint of the potato rot in England, and especially in Ireland, but at the latest dates the better weather, it was hoped, had checked the disease.

Spring Crops.—Corn at the West has come forward finely of late, and there is a good prospect of ripening up a large crop. There is considerable complaint of injury to barley, and the supply of fine malting qualities cannot be excessive. There are still a good many complaints of injury to oats from rust, storms, and loss in harvesting the crop of oats. The growth in most sections had been heavy, and but for those losses the yield would be large.

Hops.—The circular of Wm. H. Aikin & Son of New York, of a late date, says: "the seniior partner has just returned from the hop sections of the state of New York, and is satisfied there will be an increase in the yield over that of last year, and the average quality will be superior. This is also true of Wisconsin, and, as to quality, in the Eastern States. He estimates this year's production in America at 60,000 to 65,000 bales of 180 lbs. each, or about 15,000 bales in excess of last year. England has nearly enough for her own use, and Germany a little more than sufficient to supply our deficiency. This is 20,000 bales of old hops, now on hand, will not be more than 20,000 to 30,000 bales. The prices of our hops, as usual, will depend upon the amount of hops imported from Germany, while the amount imported will depend upon the prices realized here. After some remarks as to prices, the opinion is given that the next 30 days hops will be 10c to 15c lower than present quotations. From 5000 to 8000 bales have been sold in the country at 40c to 45c.

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Fish—Fresh.

Bass striped, ₩ lb .	@ .. 20	Haddock, ₩ lb .	@ .. 6
Bluefish, ₩ lb .	@ .. 10	Mackerel, ea .	.5 @ .. 20
Cod, ₩ lb .	@ .. 8	Spanish, ea .	@ .. 25
pickled, ₩ lb .	@ .. 8	Perch, ₩ doz .	@ .. 10
tongues, ₩ lb .	@ .. 12	white, ₩ lb .	.12 @ .. 15
cheeks, ₩ lb .	@ .. 10	Salmon, ₩ lb .	.40 @ .. 45
Cusk, ₩ lb .	@ .. 7	Swordfish, ₩ lb .	12 @ .. 15
Eels, ₩ lb .	.15 @ .. 15	Tautog, ₩ lb .	.10 @ .. 15
Flounders, ₩ lb .	.5 @ .. 6	Trout, ₩ lb .	@ ..
Halibut, ₩ lb .	.12 @ .. 20		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Alewives, ₩ doz .	@ .. 20	Salt, ₩ kit .	2 50 @ 4 00
Cod, dry, ₩ lb .	.7 @ .. 10	Lobster, ₩ lb .	.7 @ .. 8
Clams, ₩ gall .	.. @ 1 00	Oysters—	
Halibut, smkd, ₩ lb	@ .. 17	Com. stew, ₩ gall	@ 1 00
Fins, ₩ lb .	.10 @ .. 12	Salmon, smkd ₩ lb .	@ .. 30
Haddock, smkd, ₩ lb	@ .. 12	Pickled, ₩ lb .	@ .. 20
Herrings, do ₩ doz	@ .. 20	Bellies, ₩ lb .	.25 @ .. 30
Scaled, ₩ box	55 @ .. 60	Shad, pickled, ₩ lb	@ .. 12½
Mackerel—		Tongues & Sounds—	
Salt, each .	.10 @ .. 20	₩ lb .	@ .. 12½

Sundries.

Brooms, ₩ dz	4 50 @ 9 00	Pickles, ₩ gall	.80 @ .. 75
Cider, ₩ bbl .	@ ..	Sardines—	
Refined, ₩ gall	30 @ .. 35	whole boxes	1 15 @ 1 25
Honey, ₩ lb .	.25 @ .. 30	half "	.50 @ .. 75
Milk, cond. ₩ can	@ .. 40	quarter "	.35 @ .. 50
Macaroni, ₩ lb .	@ .. 25	Vinegar, ₩ gall	30 @ .. 50

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872.

Ashes.		Refined bo .	@ .. 85
Pot, ₩ lb .	.8@ .. 8½	Sperm, winter	1 60 @ 1 65
Pearl, ₩ lb .	.10½ @ .. 10½	Do, spring .	@ ..
Beeswax.		Lard, Western—	
Yellow, ₩ lb .	.34 @ .. 38	Extra .	.70 @ .. 80
Candles.		No. 1 & 2 .	.65 @ .. 65
Mould, ₩ lb .	.12 @ .. 15	Extra Boston	75 @ .. 80
Sperm .	.35 @ .. 36	Maguire's Wool .	@ .. 75
Adamantine .	.20 @ .. 28	Labrador Cod .	@ .. 70
Paraffine .	.28 @ .. 30	Halifax do .	@ .. 63
Coal.		Bank do .	.60 @ .. 62
Cannel, ₩ ton	23 00 @25 00	Shore do .	@ .. 60
Pictou .	@ 6 50	Salmon—	
Cumberland .	7 40 @ 7 40	No. 1, ₩ tce .	30 00@35 00
Anthracite, ₩ 2000 lbs—		No. 1

New England Farmer.

Vol. LI. Old Series. } 1872.
Vol. XXVII. New Series. }

TERMS.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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General Intelligence.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama, will receive $24,000 as his share of the prize money. Farragut received about $89,000 prize money.

The Right Rev. Bishop Manton Eastburn, D. D., died at his residence on Brimmer street in this city on the 12th inst., of malignant dysentery. This eminent clergyman was born in England, February 9, 1801; graduated at Columbia College in 1817, and finished his preparatory studies at the General Theological Seminary; his parents having come to the United States and settled in New York when he was a lad. He was ordained in May, 1822; officiated for a few years as assistant minister of Christ Church, New York; became rector of the Church of the Ascension in 1827; received his consecration as assistant bishop of Massachusetts in 1845, and as bishop in 1843.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the death, on the 13th, of the estimable wife of Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the church of the Messiah in that city. Mrs. Collier, while making her first trip to the East this summer, and enjoying the varied scenery of the White Mountains, was smitten with fever, and taken to her Western home to die.

The relations between the Courts of Munich and Berlin are not of the most cordial character. King Ludwig is angry at slights of some unexplained kind, avoided the Crown Prince when he visited Bavaria, and has declined an invitation to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia. The Ultramontane party believe that he was annoyed at the passing of the law against the Jesuits, and represents Catholic feeling in the matter; but as he is a special protector of Dr. Dollinger, and has supported him against the Vatican, this can scarcely be the case.

Some distinguished Californians have selected the vicinity of Boston for their future home. Hon. George C. Gorham, Republican candidate for Governor in 1867, now Secretary of the United States Senate, has built a house in Dorchester. Hon. John Conness, United States Senator from 1863 to 1869, has purchased an estate in Milton. Hon. T. N. Machin, Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1867, has bought a residence in South Lincoln.

Edmund Yates, whose reputation as a writer has become world-wide, arrived in New York from London on the 11th. He lectures here during the fall.

Gov. Page of Vermont has sailed for home from Europe with his family, and will probably arrive in Rutland during the present month.

Daniel Drew, the veteran Wall street operator, is reported to have been remarkably lucky in his speculations in the last two years, and to have made in that time seven or eight millions of dollars. Those pretending to know, say that his estate is now worth not far from forty millions, and that he is pressing close upon his old-time rival, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who foots up fifty millions.

Judge Henry Hogeboom of the New York supreme court died at Hudson, N. Y., on the 12th aged 64. He was a graduate of Yale.

Hon. Marcus D. L. Lane, judge of the superior court of Cumberland county Me., died in Portland on the 15th, of typhoid fever, aged 47 years. He was formerly judge of the municipal court. In 1861 he was appointed consul at Vera Cruz, which office was held for years. He served three terms in the State senate and on the resignation of Judge Goddard was appointed judge of the superior court in 1871.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has an income of £200,000. It is told of her that a certain bishop with whom she had been acquainted for many years, applied to her for money to help to build a church. She had so much confidence in the bishop that she signed a blank check and gave it to him. She had no doubt that he would fill it up with as much as two or perhaps three thousand pounds. The bishop filled it up with thirty thousand, and that was the last money or the last word he ever got from Lady Burdett-Coutts.

The death of Prince Albrecht, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, is reported. He was the son of Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilberg, and was born in 1817. His army career was begun at an early age. In 1849 he was given the command of a division in Italy, and after the battle of Novara was made commander of the third army corps. Subsequently he was appointed governor-general of Hungary, and in 1861, during the absence of Field Marshal Benedek, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian forces in Lombardy and Venetia. At the beginning of the German-Italian war, in 1866, he was given the command of three army corps. He gained a victory over the Italians at Custoza in June of the same year, and shortly after was made commander-in-chief of the army. Prince Albrecht was married in 1844 to the Princess Hildegarde, who died in 1864, leaving two daughters.

USE the best It is the cheapest. Frank Miller's Harness Oil contains no Coal or Mineral Oils.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On Thursday night, 12th, fire broke out in the paraffine oil works at East Cambridge, caused by the bursting of a still, and the flames spread rapidly till the whole building with adjoining sheds was on fire. The building in which the explosion occurred was a large two story brick structure containing the usual apparatus for refining, much of which is very valuable, besides 250 barrels of oil in tanks and pans, and 200 barrels of finished oil stored under its roof, while the adjoining sheds covered about 1200 barrels of tar. The fire soon communicated with a wooden block of four buildings on the southeast, owned by William Monroe. This block was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, the occupants having barely time to save themselves. Another wooden block opposite, owned also by Mr. Monroe, and the wooden block opposite owned by Mr. Conlon, were both totally destroyed, as was the oil works. There were about 3000 barrels of oil destroyed, estimated to be worth $38,000. The buildings and machinery are probably worth $35,000 more. The tenement blocks are said to be insured, upon which the loss is estimated at $22,000. The oil works and stores are pretty fully covered by insurance. The entire loss will probably not fall far short of $100,000, if it does at all. William Lincoln & Co. are the proprietors of the works.

A large block on the corner of Central and Chestnut streets in Manchester, N. H., owned by John Sweeney, caught fire on the 15th, and is almost a total loss. The fire is supposed to have caught from the breaking of a kerosene lamp in one of the tenements. The block contained seventeen tenements and the large grocery store of Wm. F. Sleeper & Co. The building is insured for $7000. $1000 will probably cover the loss of Sleeper. Sweeney purchased the block of Joseph Bean for $12,000 about four months since.

At Taunton on the 15th, fire broke out in a barn of P. P. Wetherell, and barn, house and bakery were thoroughly burned or drenched, together with the house of Nathaniel Briggs, adjoining, and also a shop occupied by Edward Valentine, shoemaker. The principal loss was sustained by Mr. Briggs,—$5000—insured for $2700. Mr. W. loses $2500 insured for $1500. Several neighbors sustained nominal loss. The whole damage is perhaps $10,000, of which less than half is covered. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion. A quantity of lime was stored in the barn, and it is believed the storm beat in upon it and in slaking it set some light combustibles in a blaze.

Kemp's brewery at Dubuque Iowa, was burned on the 15th. Loss $23,000. The Star Wagon Company's shops at Cedar Falls, Iowa, were burned the same day. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

The Gallatin Cotton Mill in Sumner county, Tenn., owned by Fitzgerald & Company, was destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Monday night, 9th, the residence of George Hammond, at Mellville, Long Island, was burned, and a domestic named Mary Lee perished in the flames. Loss $10,000; insurance $7000.

White's building, on Commercial street, Newark, N. J., occupied by several manufactories, was destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000. Among the losses are White's hatchet factory, $35,000; Richardson's saw factory, $50,000; Walker's cradle factory, $11,000; Frost's gas regulator factory, $8000; Day's silk braid factory, $4000; and a large number of small mechanical shops, whose losses vary from $250 to $500.

At Passaic Village, N. J., Monday night, 9th, Watson & Son's Bleachery and the Canton Flannel Manufactory were burned. The loss will be about $125,000.

A fire last Sunday morning at 43 Mercer street, New York, destroyed property to the amount of $40,000. Seymour & Co., Hargraves, hatters, and H. Moore suffered severely.

THE COLISEUM LOTTERY.—The Executive Committee of the late Peace Jubilee have decided to abandon the plan which had been so extensively advertised and so universally deprecated, of disposing of the Coliseum and other remaining property by lottery. They have also granted to Mr. Gilmore the free use of the building for a concert and ball for his own benefit, which he announces to take place on the 17th of next month. Mr. Gilmore has thus far received no pecuniary recompense for the time, labor and money, which he devoted to the Festival, and to which its success, in a musical point of view, was so largely due; having turned over to the general fund the proceeds of the benefit given him in June. He has published a card detailing his connection with the Jubilee, and explaining his present position. It is to be hoped that his call will be heartily and liberally responded to.

MURDER IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Wednesday of last week, the body of George H. Favor, sash and blind manufacturer, was found covered with straw in a cellar in his factory, No. 23 Cove street, Providence, his skull having been crushed with a billet of wood. He was last seen Thursday morning of the week previous. Friday, 6th, Patrick F. Denahy, a man employed by Favor as general helper, disappeared, and the next morning the safe was found to have been robbed with a key taken from Favor after the murder. The State authorities have offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the murderer, and the city offers $500. Mr. Favor was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

RECEIPTS AT NEW ENGLAND FAIR.—The total number of single tickets which were sold at the New England Fair at Lowell, as appears by the books of the Treasurer of the Society, Col. George W. Riddle of this city, amounted to 55,312. The number of season tickets were 532 and the number of carriage tickets was 1910. The total receipts of the fair amounted to about $28,713.35. The fair was the most successful, financially, of any which has been given by the Society. The receipts of the fair at Lowell in 1871 amounted to $25,743.20, and the receipts of the fair at Manchester in 1870, amounted to $27,560.36.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says it is understood the Concord Granite Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the granite for the city and county building to be erected in Philadelphia. The amount to be paid is three million seven hundred thousand dollars for the stone, delivered in Philadelphia. Five years are allowed to complete the job. This undoubtedly is the largest stone contract ever made in New Hampshire. It will give new life to our stone yards and add greatly to the industrial thrift of the city.

THE LOSS OF THE AMERICA.—Another dispatch has been received by the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. from their agent at Hong Kong, confirming the previous reports of the burning of the steamer America. No particulars are given except that three of the European crew and thirty Chinese passengers perished. Full details will probably not be obtained until the arrival at San Francisco of the steamer China from Hong Kong, which is due the 27th of this month.

LARGE CARGO OF TEAS.—There has arrived at New York the steamer Glenartney, sixty-seven days out from Amoy, China, with 32,000 chests of tea, one of the largest cargoes ever brought to New York, and the third ever brought here by steam.

HEAVY FAILURES.—Several large dealers in teas and coffee, in Baltimore suspended last week. Their liabilities are estimated at $4,000,000.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it.

THE NATHAN MURDER.—A man named Wm. Forrester has been arrested in Washington and taken to New York on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Nathan.

The evidence in possession of the detectives is said to be strongly against him. He was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, last Saturday, but it appearing that an examination was in progress the judge dismissed the writ.

The World Abroad.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The condition of the hop crop is favorable, with a prospect of a large yield.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—James M. Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, who arrived by the last steamer from the west coast of Africa, is on leave of absence and will go to America before returning to Monrovia.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £434,000 during the week.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Advices at the British Lloyds confirm the loss of the steamship America by fire, at Yokohama.

The Parliamentary election is in progress to-day at Preston, and is attended with great excitement. As the candidates rode to the polls their supporters detached the horses from the carriages and drew them through the street. The contest is very close and both sides claim success. Under the new ballot act the process of voting and of counting ballots is slow and the result is not yet known.

Prof. John Tyndall, the celebrated naturalist, will visit the United States in October.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the result of the labors of the Geneva Tribunal, says: "While England has been held responsible for the depredations of several of the Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable, unanimously, only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded, as tending to obviate similar difficulties in future."

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Geneva, says the award by the tribunal of arbitration to the United States will only exceed 3,000,000 pounds by a trifle. The decision of the Court is signed by all the Arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give a separate judgment agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the Alabama, the award in which case constitutes the greater portion of the total sum. Damages were granted in the case of the Florida 4 against 1, and in the case of the Shenandoah 9 against 2. All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court.

A banquet was given last evening by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in honor of the foreign officers who came to England to witness the manœuvres of the British troops. Eighty persons were present, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck.

The election at Preston for member of Parliament resulted in the success of the Conservative candidate.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Eleven of the rioters who attacked the soldiers at Narbonne have been tried, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to fifteen months, and fined from 2000 to 5000 francs.

On the reopening of the National Assembly President Thiers will propose the creation of an office of Vice President.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The proprietors of several collieries in the department of Pas de Calais have executed their first contract for furnishing coal to England. The quantity sent is 250,000 tons.

The Radicals are determined to celebrate the anniversary of the first Republic with a banquet in Paris and the Provinces. Gambetta has promised to speak at one of these banquets in the south of France.

President Thiers has been informed by Bourgoing that the Pope has abandoned all idea of leaving Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 13. It is reported that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought to light facts of great gravity.

Information from the Island of New Caledonia, the home of the exiled Communists, announces that Rochefort is dying, his constitution being too feeble to bear up under prison life. There is much sympathy expressed for the expatriated leader of Red Republicanism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Paris letter contains an interview with the famous Catholic Archbishop Dupanloup, in which that dignitary says that while he casts no doubt on the patriotism of President Thiers, he refuses to accept his administration of government as best tending to secure the prosperity and consolidation of France. Dupanloup's choice for the Presidency is McMahon, and he has gloomy apprehensions of Gambetta.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—Thiers arrived here this morning from Trouville. He was hailed upon by city officers and was presented with an address. Thiers in reply expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said that he would endeavor to remove all causes of contention among the French people and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he had heretofore. The reception extended to President Thiers was of the warmest character. This afternoon he visited the American man-of-war Shenandoah, now lying in the harbor. When he stepped upon the deck of that vessel, the band played the Marseilles hymn and the crew manned. Upon his return three cheers were given him by the crew. A large crowd of citizens gathered on the quay and loudly cheered the Americans.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 12.—The Arbitration Tribunal arrived this morning from Geneva, and were met at the railway station by the President and members of the Federal Council.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Sir Alexander Cockburn will deliver an elaborate opinion on points wherein he differs from the decision of the Court. The secretaries are engaged in copying the opinion.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The 29th session of the Court of Arbitration returned to Geneva to-day. They express themselves highly gratified at their reception in Berne and Interlaken. The dinner given in their honor by the Swiss Government last night was attended by the President of the republic, members of the Federal Council and the entire diplomatic body of Berne. In the speeches exchanged on the occasion there was a marked tone of satisfaction at the happy conclusion of the work of arbitration and the achievement of a result which the speakers said was bound to have such a powerful influence for good, not only on the countries more immediately concerned, but on all civilized nations. This feeling was more freely and definitely expressed than at the dinner in Geneva on Saturday night, where uncertainty may have still existed as to the form of the decision and unanimity of the Court on the main points at issue. It was evident last night that all uncertainty had been dissipated.

Contrary to the previous announcement it has been decided not to throw the doors open to the public at the final sitting of the Board to-morrow, with the exception of a few ladies and distinguished gentlemen who have been invited. None but arbitrators, agents, counsel and others entitled to admission at the general session will be permitted to enter the council room.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—At the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration yesterday Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the session of the Board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the Court. The Arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the Court then exchanged farewells and separated. [See editorial columns.]

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Emperors of Austria and Russia to-day gave an audience to M. Gantant Biron, French Minister to Berlin. Their reception of the French Minister was friendly, and satisfactory assurances were given him as to the object of the imperial visit to Germany.

Prince Bismarck to-day received from the corporation the honorary citizenship of Berlin. In his reply to the Mayor he said that the personal visit of the Emperors strengthened the confidence in peace, which was almost as valuable as peace itself. He wished history would now remain at a standstill for a while.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary on Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff and Gen. Manteuffel, and Count Andrassy has been decorated with the order of the Black Eagle by the Emperor of Germany and with the Order of St. Andrew by the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor William has made the Emperor of Austria honorary Colonel of a Schleswig Holstein regiment of hussars, and the sons of the Prince Imperial of Germany have been appointed to Colonelcies in the Russian army. The meeting of the Emperors is drawing to a close. His Majesty of Austria paid a farewell visit to the Czar at the Russian embassy.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Midnight. Emperor Francis Joseph left Berlin at 8 o'clock to-night. He was accompanied to the railway station by Emperor William, Prince Frederick William and many officers of the army and court. He repeatedly embraced the German Emperor and the Crown Prince before stepping from the platform to the car.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A great land slide is reported near Fraga, in Arragon, on the banks of the river Cinca. The bed of the river was filled with earth and rocks. The waters were forced from their course and the country around the town inundated. The bridge which crossed the river at that point was carried away. A barge with 40 men, women and children, taken from flooded houses, was swamped, and all on board were drowned except three. Many other lives were lost, and the damage to property was very great.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The King opened the session of the new Cortes to-day. In his speech from the throne he stated that the efforts to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Papal See had so far proved unavailing. The promised reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the rebellion was over. A deficit in the budget was announced and the Cortes called upon to provide means for meeting it.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 13.—Cardinal Antonelli has received a communication from the Papal nuncio at Vienna, that at the Imperial conference just ended at Berlin the Emperors agreed to forward a note to the Pope, asking him to break with the Jesuits, as the latter are the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church. The nuncio states that the Emperors promise to intercede with the Italian Government in behalf of the foreign corporations at Rome.

General Items.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Rio Janeiro papers are filled with descriptions of riotous scenes which occurred during the recent elections for members of Congress. An electoral meeting in one of the churches was dispersed by the police, who charged upon the assemblage with their swords. The President of the meeting and several other citizens were wounded. The conduct of the police in this and other cases is severely condemned by the press, and caused great indignation in the city.

Gen Mitre, Argentine Envoy, was preparing the basis of a treaty for the settlement of all differences between Brazil and the Confederation.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—A coal pit near Heristal, on the Meuse, was accidentally flooded to-day while the men were at work. The inundation was so sudden that twenty-five miners were drowned in the pit.

SHANGHAE, Aug. 11.—Shanghae subscribed 60,000,000 francs to the French loan. An earthquake was felt at Ching Kiang a few days ago. A case of kidnapping a Chinese child occurred at Tien-Tsin on the American steamer Shansi. The culprit, a Tien-Tsin man, was delivered to the American Consul and by him to the Chinese authorities, who at once beheaded him.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall Sept. 5, brings the following news:

South American advices report all quiet at Peru. President Pardo was busily engaged in initiating needed reforms. Marcellino Gutierrez, a surviving brother of the late Dictator and one of the assassins of President Balta, was in prison awaiting trial. Caseas, Secretary General of Gutierrez, has fled to France. The ship Cameronian foundered off Cape Horn. All hands were saved and brought to Callao. A severe norther at Valparaiso, August 10, caused the French steamer Ville de Bordeaux to cut adrift. She collided with the British ship Diva and sunk her, with the captain, mate, carpenter and three seamen. A Spanish brig was also sunk and six other vessels were badly damaged by collision with the steamer, which was compelled to put to sea. A revolution had broken out in Bolivia against President Morales. It was headed by General Quereda, who captured Autofogasta, but afterward retreated before the government forces. At last accounts both parties were dodging each other. The Bolivian Congress was in a turbulent state. Jose Del Caspia had been nominated for President. The recessed £434,000 of the wrecked steamer Dover Castle has been recovered. In a political riot in Santa Marta eight persons were killed and twenty wounded.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Six hundred and fifty persons were examined and only one juror obtained for the Fair trial. The Judge severely reprimanded one Mr. Cardinell for talking about the trial to the juror.

Ex-Supervisor Kelly has been arrested for conspiracy to murder J. B. Shay, witness in the real estate title and forgery case now pending.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the rescinding of ten per cent. dues on Japanese imports in the case of the cargo of the Japanese ship "Fuju Maran," which arrived last week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Dispatches from Victoria report matters in Alaska in a very unsatisfactory condition. The steamer Rose was seized at Cross Sound by the Indians, and with the passengers and crew held as hostages for the payment of damages for killing of Indians by the garrison at Sitka some time ago. The steamer escaped and arrived at Sitka. The only place where there is anything like government in Alaska is in the immediate vicinity of Sitka. Elsewhere life and property are at the mercy of the Indians. The soldiers on San Juan Island are to be removed to Port Townsend, Washington Territory. The weather is extremely warm in California.

The whaler Emma C. Jones of New Bedford touched at Jarvis Island on a cruise west with 450 barrels of oil.

Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., to August 3, from Melbourne July 30 and from Auckland Aug. 10 have been received. In Sydney the seamen belonging to the port are on a strike for an advance of twenty shillings a month.

The volcano at Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, is again in active eruption.

The steamship Great Republic, with China and Japan news, has arrived. The Mikado has returned by Yokohama from a visit to the southern portion of the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Earthquakes, accompanied by underground explosions, have recommenced in River Valley, Inyo county, but no damage has yet been done.

A first class line of clipper ships is to be established immediately between Auckland and New York.

Seven additional jurors in the Fair case have been obtained.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The freshman class of Amherst College is expected to number about 100.

☞ The potato crop of Western Massachusetts will be abundant.

☞ On many of the bogs at Hyannis the cranberries will hardly pay for the gathering.

☞ The British corvette Cossack has captured several parties and vessels engaged in kidnapping natives of Navigator Island. They are to be sent to Sydney.

☞ The post office at Orland, Me., was robbed a few nights since. Valuable letters, the money drawer and private boxes were cleaned out.

☞ Rufus L. Moses, foreman of a steam mill at West Randolph, Vt. dropped dead of heart disease, on Monday. He was 39 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

☞ John King, aged 40, was drowned in a mill pond, where he was at work in Georgia, Vt., on Saturday. He leaves a wife and four children.

☞ A fire in the gauze room of Kent's mill at Bozrahville Conn., on the 11th, gutted a brick wing of the building. Loss unknown, probably from $5000 to $10,000; insured.

☞ The Spanish ram Numancia sailed from New York for Cadiz on Saturday, 14th. She has lost nine seamen and two officers by yellow fever, but her crew now are all well.

☞ Peaches are quite extensively cultivated in New Hampshire, one orchard near Manchester, only four years old, yielding 150 bushels this season, while others more advanced show a much larger yield.

☞ From the description of the body which was recently discovered in the woods at Wentworth N. H., it is believed that it was that of Mr. Samuel Jones of New Boston, who suddenly disappeared in August, 1871.

☞ Full particulars have been received, by the way of Honolulu, of the massacre of the schooner Lavinia, by the natives of Solomon Islands, in revenge for the kidnapping of natives by the whites. It is a terrible affair.

☞ The barn of Dr. R. P. Markham, at East Longmeadow, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, the 10th, with its contents of hay and tobacco, three horses and thirty-two dairy cows; loss, $10,000.

☞ In a session of the governor and council, of New Hampshire, held the 13th, Charles E. West, sentenced to State Prison in April, 1861, for twenty years for arson, was pardoned out.

☞ A Titusville (Pa.) dispatch says that the efforts of the producers to decrease the production of oil will probably prove a failure, the interest in the matter having generally died out.

☞ Edwin Sweet of Bradley, Me., was fatally injured in a saw mill near Bangor on the 11th, by being hit by a heavy piece of plank thrown by a boy, and died in two hours. He leaves a wife and two children.

☞ Henry Tilghman and Henry Thomas, arrested for the burglary and attempted murder in the house of Job F. Angell, at North Providence, R. I. have pleaded guilty, and were last week sentenced, the first to twelve and the latter to ten years in the State Prison.

☞ During a row in a Broadway concert saloon on Friday night, 13th, Edward Wellington was shot by the bar-keeper, named Edward Perkins. The latter was arrested. Reddy the blacksmith was concerned in the affray.

☞ The Chatham *Monitor* says schooner Isaac Somes, Capt. E. H. Taylor, was absent from Harwich Port thirty hours, and during that time seined 250 barrels mackerel. This is reported as the largest catch in the shortest time this season.

☞ Capt. Wilson of the British brig Hunter, from Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at Havana on the 12th. Reports picked up Aug. 29, near Abaco, a life boat, bottom up, which is supposed to be the missing boat of the steamer Bienville.

☞ The Post-office department has instructed Postmaster Burt of Boston to procure three horses and wagons for mail carriers within the city limits, in order to facilitate the street-box collections and insure prompt delivery.

☞ Chief of Police Church of Woonsocket was shot in the abdomen about 8.30 o'clock P. M., on the 11th, while standing on the steps of John Donnelly's disorderly rum shop in that town. Donnelly was arrested. The result of the wound is uncertain.

☞ The store of J. Nickerson & Co., West Harbor, Boothbay, Me., was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th, together with the dwelling house connected, stock of groceries, ship chandlery and household furniture. Loss about $5000; insured for $2500.

☞ A telegraph office has been opened at Harrington Me. There are now in that place five new vessels on the stocks, which will be afloat in the months of October and November. Two or three large vessels are on their way there for heavy repairs.

☞ The barn of Mrs. Peebles in South Auburn, Me., was burned by lightning the 8th. Twenty-five tons of hay, a horse, three waggons, all the farming utensils, pung, sleigh, harnessess, carriage robes, &c., were all destroyed. Loss about $1200, with $300 insurance.

☞ An explosion of a boiler occurred at Jones' foundry, Cincinnati, during the testing, and three men were instantly killed, Robert Jones and two employes, and nine others were injured, two fatally. The building was partially wrecked, the roof torn off, and pieces were projected many blocks.

☞ The new iron railroad bridge, on the Maine Central R. R., across the Androscoggin River, between Brunswick and Topham Me., is completed. It was just forty days from the time that the order was given for the iron, to the time of its completion, ready for shipment. The time actually employed in putting the bridge in place was eighteen working days.

☞ The steam tug Agnes exploded her boiler on the 10th, near Jordan's Point, five miles below City Point, Va., on James River. Captain Griffith Johns of the barque Lucy, who was on board *en route* for his vessel, the engineer, two colored firemen, and the wheelman, (colored) were killed. Two colored men were wounded. The tug is a complete wreck.

☞ The dwelling house, two barns and carriage house, with four horses and a large amount of hay, grain, carriages and harnesses, belonging to Leonard Gerrish, about two miles from Franklin N. H., were destroyed by fire on the 12th. Considerable furniture was saved, as the fire originated in the barn. Cause unknown. Loss $9000. Insurance $5600.

☞ It has now become fashionable to remain at Newport during the winter months, about twenty prominent New York families having remained during the past year; in view of which a stock company representng $1,000,000 has been formed for the purpose of erecting cottages to meet the increased demand. The company will purchase land as soon as practicable, and erect 100 cottages.

☞ Jesse Spaulding, one of the oldest residents of Fitchburg, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by hanging on the 12th. For some time past he has been ill, and at times partially insane, and constant watch has been kept over him. After his disappearance, search was made, but was unavailing until he was discovered by his wife, hanging dead in his barn.

☞ Tuesday night of last week, as the steamer Lewiston, Capt. Deering, was on her passage from Portland to Rockland, she was run into by an unknown schooner. The shock was very severe, and articles about the vessel were knocked round promiscuously. About twenty feet of the steamer's side near the forward gangway was knocked in. The weather was clear and the officers of the steamer lay all the blame upon the schooner.

☞ Mary Cuff, aged eight years, a daughter of Matthew Cuff of Georgtown, was killed near the station in that town on the 13th. As the train was approaching the station she attempted to run across the track, and falling down, the train passed over her, severing the head from the body and throwing it some distance. She was so near the train when she fell that it was impossible to check its speed before she was struck.

☞ On the 29th of July, 1871, Herbert C. Montague, the notorious horse thief, now in jail at Manchester, N. H., hired of Henry Whitcomb of Winchendon, a horse, harness and buggy, to be gone two or three days, for the purpose of selling goods, as he said, in the neighboring towns. Since that time nothing has been heard from the team until quite recently, when the team was found at a place called Westfield Flats, about 300 miles distant in Sullivan county, New York, where it was sold by Montague on the 15th of August, 1871. The team arrived at the stable of Mr. Whitcomb on Monday, having been gone thirteen months.

Business Notices.

TRAIN UP A CHILD.

Train up a child as he should go,
His tender mind store well with truth,
His feet the path of wisdom show,
That he may be a virtuous youth;
Teach him to venerate "old age,"
Of no one e'er unkindly speak,
To never let his passions rage,
And thus the peace of home to break;
And if he is in need of "CLOTHES,"
"A suit from head to feet complete,
Let him buy them at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington street.

Read Guy and Brother's advertisement. 3t

An Essential of Loveliness.—To be entirely beautiful, the hair should be also full. Hall's Hair Renewer is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry, or harsh. On the contrary the plainest face, if it be but surmounted by luxuriant and silken tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is, hapily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that LYON'S KATHAIRON was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the Hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the growth of the hair into life and activity. 1w38

Read Guy and Brother's advertisement. 3t

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a factitious appetite for food, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Read Guy and Brother's advertisement. 3t

Of the several remedies generally prescribed for the eradication of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, retention or incontinence of urine, youthful indiscretions, female complaints and maladies of the *urino-genital organs*, none come up to the standard of SWOLANDER'S BUCHU, which regulates the system and leaves it in a healthy condition. 1w38

Read Guy and Brother's advertisement. 3t

What hear we now from West to East,

Confounding man, befriending beast,
But Centaur Liniment?

What is it cures our many pains,
And limbers up severest strains,
That knocks Rheumatism out of gear,
Bids gout good-by without a tear,
Why! Centaur Liniment;

Causes the cripple to walk, the lame to leap,
Hearts to thank, instead of eyes to weep,—
Only, Centaur Liniment.

What renders reptile's tooth and sting of bees,
Harmless as the bite of fleas,
Excepting Centaur Liniment;

Assuages the pangs of a broken breast,
Flows the lacteal fluid—gives nights of rest,
But Centaur Liniment;

And when chilblains sting or hot steam scalds,
What is it soothes, for what can we call,
But Centaur Liniment.

When the car crushed old Tilden's arm,
'Twas saved from amputation by this charm,
The Centaur Liniment;

And when Barnum's lion, Uncle Ben,
Broke his leg in that dismal den,
He roared for Centaur Liniment.

Now as the poor horse, lame and sore,
With crippled knee limps to our door,
And begs for Centaur Liniment;

And the docile sheep on a thousand hills,
Die by the million—the screw worm kills,
(All saved by Centaur Liniment;)

We hear it shouted from West to East,
By speaking man and neighing beast,
"Pass on the Centaur Liniment!"

This remarkable article is for sale by all Druggists in every village, parish and hamlet, in America. We warrant it to cure.

J. R. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria.—

A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.
Sept. 21 & Oct. 5 Mar. 8 & 22—3t

Read Guy and Brother's advertisement. 3t

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

has been used for *20 years*. Is the *only harmless* dye made. Gives most natural shades of black or brown instantly. Warranted or money returned 23tf

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF

is *so reliable* and safe a remedy for all *sprains, bruises, neuralgia or rheumatic* troubles, and so *positive* a cure for all bowel and stomach disorders, that *every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded*. Try it and if not as above get your money from the druggist. 23tf

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR

Positively KILLS ALL INSECTS on Vines, Plants and Trees *without* injury to vegetable life.

Buchan's Disinfecting Soap

kills Roaches, Vermin and all Insects which harbor in the house or stable and rids dogs of fleas. *Never fails.* Chemists, physicians, editors endorse these goods as the best preventives and disinfectants made. Sold by druggists and by WHITTEMORE, B

Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

PHŒBE.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Phebe, idle Phebe,
On the doorstep in the sun,
Drops the ripe-red currants
Through her fingers, one by one.
Heedless of her pleasant work,
Rebel murmurs rise and lurk
In the dimples of her mouth.
Winds come perfumed from the South;
Musical with swarms of bees
Are the overhanging trees;
Phebe does not care
If the world is fair.
"Phebe! Phebe!"
It was but a wandering bird
That pronounced the word.

Phebe, listless Phebe,
Leaves the currants on the stem,
Saying, "efforts come to naught,
Labor's lost in picking them:"
Loiters down the alley's green
Crowds of blushing pinks between,
Followed by a breeze that goes
Whispering secrets of the rose.
Does that saucy bird's keen eye
Read her heart, as he flits by?
Syllables that mock,
Haunt the garden walk;
"Phebe! Phebe!"
Lilac thickets hid among,
His refrain is sung.

Phebe, wistful Phebe,
Leans upon the mossy wall,
Nothing stirs the stillness
Save a nicking bracket's fall.
Phebe's eyes, against her will,
Seek the village on the hill.
"If he knew he had the power
So to chill and change the hour,—
Knew the pain to me it is
His approaching step to miss,—
Knew the blank, the ache,
His neglect can make,"—
"Phebe! Phebe!"
From a neighboring forest-roof
Echoed the reproof.

Phebe, troubled Phebe,
With the brook still murmurs on:
"If he knew how sunshine
Pales and thins, when he is gone,—
Knew that I, who seem so cold,
Lock up tenderness untold,—
As the full midsummer glow
Hides the live roots under snow,—
In my heart's warm silence deep,
And for him that hoard must keep
Till he brings the key,
Would he scoff at me?"—
"Phebe! Phebe!"
The receding singer's throat
Shaped a warning note.

"Phebe, darling Phebe!"
Like a startled fawn she turns.
Over cheek and forehead
Swift the rising rose-flush burns.
"Sweetheart, if you only knew
That my life's one dream is—you!"
"Hence, eavesdropper!" though she cried,
Gentle eyes her lips belied.
Lost in foolish lover-chat,
Picking currants they two sat,
Till a woodland bird
Sent his good-night word,
"Phebe! Phebe!"
In faint mockery, as he fled
Through the evening-red.

A Selected Story.

From Chambers' Journal.

OUR FEATHER FARM.

A Tale of South America and England.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER IV.

When first the gray-bearded German, speaking with all the emphasis of an elderly Mephistopheles suggesting radiant visions to a young Faust, told me that his cherished scheme of making our fortunes was based upon feathers, I could not avoid breaking into a fit of hearty laughter, an exhibition of unseemly mirth of which I soon felt ashamed as I met the calm, sad, patient eyes of my companion.

"You are wrong, young man, you are wrong," he said, mildly.

"I was very unmannerly, I know that," said I, reddening; "and I beg your pardon, professor. But the idea somehow tickled me. You were talking of ostrich feathers, I presume?"

The old lecturer nodded assentingly.

"It seems absurd to you, does it not?" he asked, meekly, but with an odd twinkle in his pale bright eyes.

"Not absurd," I answered, smiling, "but scarcely a paying scheme. Do you know how yonder poor fellows toil, running good horseflesh, and risking their own limbs and necks to bring in a few plumes that are often battered or blood-stained, and so unsaleable? Then the peddlers who purchase them are keen bargainers, and the gains are so small that the Guacho gets excitement and pocket money, but no solid reward, out of the ostrich hunts that exhaust the best energies of horse and man. Nothing worth mention is to be earned thus."

The professor eyed me with the serene benignity with which a very old gray muzzled rat might contemplate the sportive gambols of a young rodent of the same race.

"My dear good friend," he said, "you have been, as the advocates say, proving my case all this while. Do I need to be told, at my time of life, that the 'noble savage' theory is an economical paradox? Bah! the mere hunter is of necessity a wasteful barbarian, a destructive spendthrift that lays by nothing against a rainy day. Did ever the man who spent his life in the pursuit of wild creatures make any but a precarious living out of the fur, or the plumes, or the ivory that he painfully won with spear and arrow, with trap and gun? No, Herr Warburton; those fowls of mine," —turning his head with an affectionate smile towards where the pale blue smoke from his kitchen chimney was faintly visible at a rifle-shot off—"give eggs and chicken almost enough to pay for the maintenance of a thrifty old master. There would soon be an end to them if I knocked them by wholesale into the head, in coop and henhouse."

He then, with a lucid power of description, for which I had not given him credit, developed his scheme to me. It was, like most sound ideas eminently simple. When in South Africa, he had made himself familiar with every detail of those ostrich farms which constitute one of the most thriving industrial enterprises in the Cape Colony. He had learned from one of his cavernous pockets a bundle of papers, neatly docketed, and proved every statement by the inexorable logic of figures. The average hatch of ostrich chicks was so and so; the cost of food and labor so much; sale of eggs, meat and feathers brought in such and such returns. So much acreage of grass and berry-bearing bushes, so many bushels of grain for winter consumption would feed so many young, half grown and full-grown birds. The diseases to which the ostriches are liable, the ratio of mortality to be expected, the fluctuations in the European feather market, were set down with the painstaking accuracy of a Teutonic man of letters. Had the ostrich been a Greek comedy, the professor could not have annotated it with more severe and critical industry. He verbally photographed, as it were, every habit, every merit and each drawback, of the huge non-flying bird on which his thoughts were running. He pointed out with cogency that the strong point of ostrich keeping was the regular and large supply of feathers superior to those taken from the wild birds, and of eggs, for which the demand was constant. On the other hand, many young birds perished in adolescence, and the plumage of the American ostrich would never prove so valuable as that of the African variety.

I am not of a speculative turn, and at first I listened, incredulous if attentive, to the professor's shower of statistics. But presently I was won over. The facts of the case were stated so modestly, so forcibly, and yet with such dry hard adherence to the naked truth, that I could not withhold my belief that ostrich farming, if undertaken under favorable auspices, would prove a lucrative employment of time and capital. "But why on earth," I could not help saying, "has you not grow rich by this notion of yours long ago at the Cape here?"

Mr. Hartmann chuckled in his bushy beard, like an amiable baboon over a nut.

"English boy," he said, "have you yet to learn the great lesson that things are not what they seem? I am an ugly old fellow. My speech, my gait, my clothes are all out of tune with the world. Why, the very children—and I love children—either jeer and pelt me, or else run away from old Hans Hartmann as if he were an ogre. Only the brutes have found me out. They understand me. I am their friend. But men—I do not speak of you, kind sir, who have done me a great service—but men, in general, will not see any good that there may be under this unsightly husk of mine. At the Cape I had no credit. I have none here. I am the crazed old German bookworm to the educated whom I meet, the vile wizard to the superstitious population of New Spain. But you—you are fair-faced and well-spoken, and the sort of man that men willingly hearken to. Old Hans owes you a debt—his poor life—and he would fain pay it by sending you back, rich, to your sweetheart at home in England. Be my partner. Do you manage men, and leave the lower creation to me."

The professor further urged that the preliminary expenses would be trifling. There was his hut and its homestead, and a small expenditure would put up extra pens and fenced inclosures. Maize was cheap at Rosario, rice was abundant near the great river, and grass was to be had almost gratis. The Guachos, who were indispensable for the purpose of capturing the old birds that were to be the foundation of our Titanic poultry yard, would ride their best for me; and if I could but coax them into using the lasso instead of the murderous bolas, we should soon be masters of a sufficient stock of brood-birds. Don Miguel was under deep obligations to me, and would push on the undertaking, instead of hindering it. Finally, if I would but put down seventy dollars, he, the professor, would produce another seventy—boarded by what painful self-denial, who knew?—and we would enter into articles of partnership on equal terms.

We did enter into partnership, to the intense astonishment, or perhaps disgust, of the neighborhood, since none of the Creoles around us could be brought to regard the poor old professor with more than toleration at the best. Don Miguel, however, could, as he said, refuse me nothing; and he proved a kind and generous friend to the new firm of Hartmann & Warburton, for not only did he hand us over several acres of choice grass land, rent free, with leave to cut what fencing timber we wanted in his woods, but he also bade his smiths and carpenters to do our behests without charging a single real, and permitted several of his best riders to devote their spare time to the novel task of catching live ostriches for us. Little Charlie clapped his hands with delight at the notion of his friend, myself, setting up as "patron," with a farm of his own, and only stipulated for a ride on the first bird caught; and the wild Guachos showed unusual docility in acceding to my plans, and swore to do all that man, horse, hemp and leather could do, in the service of their English comrade, Don Morrizio.

Under these good auspices, we began operations in a vigorous way. Like other pastoral persons, our first concern was to stock our farm; and this was comparatively difficult when the feathered objects of our interested attentions were roving the desert, leagues away, and were gifted besides, with far-sighted vision, and a power of running that reminded me of an express train. Indeed, the speed of the full-grown ostrich is almost portentous; and although I regard as fabulous the assertion, common in the colony, that with the help of a favorable wind to fill their short close-fledged wings, they can accomplished eighty miles in the hour, still, when unwearied and confident as to their line of country, I am sure that the best thoroughbred of Nejd or Market-Harborough could not live with them for ten minutes of prairie galloping. Swift and strong as the big birds are, however, they have somewhat of the proverbial stupidity which is apt to accompany gigantic proportions; and although they do not, according to the dear old classical tradition that has pointed so many epigrams, hide their heads in holes by way of concealing themselves, they run in circles, are easily headed back or out-flanked, and throw away, by a succession of strategic blunders, the advantages of their extraordinary fleetness of foot. Nor, when fatigued and hard-pressed, do they show the generous endurance of man's faithful four-footed servant, the horse.

The great difficulty was to induce the Guachos, when heated with a long chase, to remember our compact, and to take the game alive. It saves trouble to end the contest by a stroke of the deadly leaden balls, instead of tugging along a kicking and recalcitrant captive over endless stretches of plain. To keep these wild riders steady to their work, I had frequently myself to turn out and join the expedition, to the amusement of my less adventurous partner, who, indeed, admitted that the equestrian art was not among his multifarious accomplishments.

"Never could I make up my mind to trust my bones to the tender mercies of an individual of the genus Equus," he said, in his quaint dry way. "Horsemanship is all very well for our Prussian Yons, our subalterns of cavalry, but the saddle is not a chair fit for a civil professor. Luckily, you Englanders have somewhat of the old barbarous hunting instincts in you still."

It was lucky, as it turned out, for although, being neither so light nor so expert as our wiry men of the wilderness, I was never actually present at the noosing of a mature ostrich, and occasionally found myself alone, thirty miles from home, and compelled to find my route by compass, and to plod slowly back with my exhausted horse, I was often near enough to save the life of a captured bird, by taking charge of it when the impatient Guacho who had it in tow was disposed to club it down with the bolas. A strange sight it was, that of Juan or Pedro coming back victorious, the heaving flanks of his mustang black with heat, and furrowed by spur strokes, dragging after him an enormous fowl, that flapped its short wings and lashed about it with its bony heel in a manner that was anything but encouraging to its future proprietor. Indeed, the kick of an ostrich is much dreaded, and a single male bird will keep several fierce dogs at bay. But we sometimes had the good fortune to capture a number of young birds, and often found in some sandy spot, under the screen of the cactus shrubs and thorny bushes, the great shining eggs of some gigantic hen, lately scared from her nest. The professor proved himself a poultry-master of the first water, and it was wonderful with what skill and care he attended to the wants of our prisoners, feeding, herding and doctoring the feathered flock with unfailing patience and remarkable success. I shall never forget his pride when the first brood of young ostriches that had been hatched in our yard began first to peck greedily at the cunningly-devised paste of flour, herbs and chopped eggs, that he had prepared for their delectation. The singular was his success in taming the full-grown denizens of the desert. Some few of the plumed bipeds, indeed, proved too quarrelsome or morose to be useful, and were reluctantly consigned to the butcher; but, in general, Mr. Hartmann won the affection of his feathered charges; and even old "Anak," the great cock ostrich, whose kick was like that of a horse, and with whom I was on terms of wary politeness, was gentle with him, and would come running as if he had been a pet bantam, to be fed and stroked.

By the commencement of the second year we had seven hundred head of ostriches, chiefly young, on our farm, and we were forced continually to incline fresh acres of grass for which we now insisted on paying regular rent to Don Miguel, at a rate that would appear ludicrously low to the tenant of an English sheep-walk. Nine or ten persons, black, brown and copper-colored, two-thirds of whom were grizzle-headed negresses, were in our employment as "hen-wives." The professor appeared ubiquitous, sometimes in a shed, helping to crack the egg that in its breaking-out would the embryo ostrich assert its position in the world, and presently soothing a wild new-caught hen, whose bright sly eye told of her timid horror of the obtrusive human beings who held her captive. The Guachos had now thoroughly learned the lesson that it paid better to take the ostrich alive than to bring back a few ruffled feathers from the Pampas; and before long, my partner began to talk of the necessity of additional skilled superintendence, and to propose writing to one or two countrymen of his, settlers of laws and masters of all arts but that of making money, who would, he thought, gladly exchange the semi-starvation of a scholastic career in Germany for the rough plenty and freedom of the plains.

After all, the great gauge of these experiments may be expressed by the simple eminently Anglo-Saxon query, "Did it pay?" Well, it did. The money, like the grains of the Indian corn-planter, according to the boat song of the negro oarsman on the Ohio, "came tumbling in." We had small profits, large profits, profits that were very large indeed. Mr. Hartmann himself went down to Buenos Ayres and brought back seventeen thousand dollars as the price of our hoarded store of snow-white feathers. The eggs sold very well. In the Pampas, they are more rarely offered for sale than in some districts nearer to the coast, in one of which an English laboring man is said to have lamented the hardship of finding one of these monstrous ova too substantial to be entirely consumed during one breakfast. The meat alone—albeit we spared as many of our stock as possible, and allowing for the fact that the legs of a well-grown ostrich would prove too tough for the hungriest man—paid nearly half of our annual outlay. The Guachos, as the wild birds were thinned off, went further and further afield, and would ride half-way to the Andes to sweep fresh captives into our pens.

The end of another season saw us thriving so notably, that the President of the republic, in his speech at the opening of the Argentine Congress, made mention of our new and promising industry, as of a fresh source of wealth opened in the country. We had, by this time, rivals and imitators, for three or four ostrich farms, though on a less extensive scale, had sprung into being. Of these confederates, however, we felt neither jealousy nor alarm. Our flock of feathered pensioners was steadily increasing, and although we lost many a promising young brood through disease, and found that the eggs presented an irresistible temptation to rats, we still cleared heavy and increasing profits. The third year yielded fivefold the revenue of the second; and the fourth brought in an amount of gain that made the results of its predecessors appear pitiful. There was no doubt of the fact that the professor's prediction had been verified, and that the firm of Hartmann & Warburton was on the high road to fortune.

During all this time, my mind had not been so busy with the details of money-making as to cause me to forget Alice. Many a time, as I watched the sun go down, like a ball of many-colored fire, and the strange constellations of the antarctic hemisphere sparkle overhead in the violet-blue sky of night, I had sighed to think of the great and hopeless distance that seemed to divide me forever from her I loved. Those were the old familiar stars that looked down upon Alice at home in England, the Pole star, the Bear, the Wain; while above mine blazed the Southern Cross, with many a heavenly lamp unseen by English eyes. Often had I taken up my pen to write to the dear girl since my affairs first began to prosper, but I never carried out the design. A man who seems to have dropped out of the world, and to have severed the links that bound him to those with whom he formerly associates, often feels a strange shyness and difficulty in renewing the connection. And, besides, what right had I to think that Alice cared for me? She had had ample time to become cured of her girlish fancy, and to love and mate elsewhere. Very probably she was married, and if so, how absurd and unwelcome would my letter appear, should I be foolish enough to write it! I maintained no correspondence whatever with any one in England; and though I worked hard and with good results, I had no definite plan for the future.

My partner, on the other hand, began to grow very old and frail. His interest in our thriving speculation never flagged, and his attention to the business was genuine and unremitting, but his health was perceptibly declining. More than once I hinted that he was wearing himself out by his vigilant exertions to make the most of our joint property, and sometimes I suggested change of air, and that a month or two spent among the mountains or on the seacoast would be beneficial; but he laughed at my advice as much as he did at the solemn head-shakings and formal behavior of the Spanish physician whom I with difficulty prevailed upon him to summon from S. Jago.

"My dear boy," said the professor, "I have been compelled to think, all my life long, while others were crowding and elbowing their way along the beaten paths of the commonplace—excuse me, I have some of the old lecturing tricks of speech still—and I know what ails me better than you do, and ten times better than yonder solemn dunce with his square-tailed coat and his gold-headed cane. it is success that is killing me.

"Success!" I repeated, wondering whether I had heard aright.

"Just so," returned the professor coolly refilling his pipe. "Have you never heard how a plentiful diet shortens the days of those who have been forced, under the iron pressure of poverty to lead abstemious lives? What is subjectively true of the body is objectively true of the mind. I have hunted the will-o'-the-wisp, Dame Fortune, for many a weary year, and now that I have come up with her, success is doing what privation and disappointment have failed to effect. As long as the goal lay far ahead of me, I had strength to struggle on. Come, a truce to philosophy; and let us see if those lazy drones of ours have got ready the supper of the young ostriches."

I partly understood the old man's drift, and began to think it probable that he might be right, after all, and that the stout heart which could hold bravely out through the long continued wrestle with misfortune, might give way when once the prize was won, and found, perhaps, to be scarcely worth the persistent toil of years. So long as the chase continues, every faculty is absorbed in the effort to come up with the object that keeps so provokingly out of reach; but when once the race is won and the reward attained, the nerves are apt to take their revenge for the high tension at which they have been kept.

"I am no longer strong enough to undertake the journey to Buenos Ayres. You must go in my stead, my English friend; and mind, Herr Warburton, that you don't allow yourself to be cheated by those rogues of feather merchants. Your countrymen have not the firm grip of money and money's worth that my cautious compatriots possess. You beat us in boldness and breadth; but we are [illegible] commercially your superiors, because we make sure of full value of every kopeck, and are not ashamed to be miserly. Mind that you do not let them fleece you, my good lad," said the professor, when it was finally settled that I not he, was to convey the accumulated feathers to the capital, and to return with their price in money. Hitherto, the Englishman had personally conducted all such sales, and to the great advantage of the firm. Now, he was really becoming too feeble for the fatigues of the road, although Don Miguel, who chanced also to be bound for Buenos Ayres, had offered him a seat in his own coach, drawn by six mules, and stored with all the creature comforts which a luxurious traveller, in that region of slow voyaging and bad inns, could desire to take with him.

It was almost ludicrous to watch the professor, as he bustled and fidgeted around me on the day of my departure with the chests of ostrich plumes, in Don Miguel's queer old silver-mounted coach, which had probably been constructed on the model of some state-carriage of a Spanish viceroy before the War of Independence. I do not know whether he reminded me most of a hen that has had a duck's egg placed among her own, and that sees the unconscious duckling "take the water," as no respectable chicken would do, or of a Germanized Vicar of Wakefield prescient of his son's luckless investment in the green spectacles. I laughingly promised to be as keen at a bargain as Shylock's self; and we parted; but it gave me pain to observe how worn and bent the old man looked, and how much more aged than when I first remembered him.

The journey was performed smoothly and pleasantly enough; and I was by no means duped in the matter of selling the feathers, which fetched a higher price than ever, in consequence of a large and increasing demand from Europe. We had already considerable savings, which my previous experience as a financier had assisted us to invest very gainfully; and our banker rubbed his hands together and cordially congratulated me, as I consulted him as to the disposal of the new deposit.

"Well done, Don Warburton!" said the little silver-haired Portuguese, eyeing me with sincere approval. "I have wealthier customers, of course, but none of whose prosperity I augur better than of yours; and all deserved, my dear sir, all deserved!" And the old gentleman, quite excited, and muttering between his teeth, "Feather! banco! in that lump of money got by feathers!" insisted on uncorking some wonderful Madeira that was worthy of a royal palate, to drink to the good luck of Hartmann & Warburton.

Little Dom Basil, crouching like an auriferous spider among his moidores, and gold-dust, and broad silver dollars, and sheaves of bills drawn for all amounts and in all languages, was not the only person who was disposed to be complimentary to our now flourishing firm. Don Miguel introduced me breakfast to which he allowed the embryo ostrich assert its position in the world, and presently soothing a wild new-caught hen, whose bright sly eye told of her timid horror of the obtrusive human beings who held her captive. The Guachos had now thoroughly learned the lesson that it paid better to take the ostrich alive than to bring back a few ruffled feathers from the Pampas; and before long, my partner began to talk of the necessity of additional skilled superintendence, and to propose writing to one or two countrymen of his, settlers of laws and masters of all arts but that of making money, who would, he thought, gladly exchange the semi-starvation of a scholastic career in Germany for the rough plenty and freedom of the plains.

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"My dear boy," said the professor, "I have been compelled to think, all my life long, while others were crowding and elbowing their way along the beaten paths of the commonplace—excuse me, I have some of the old lecturing tricks of speech still—and I know what ails me better than you do, and ten times better than yonder solemn dunce with his square-tailed coat and his gold-headed cane. it is success that is killing me.

"Success!" I repeated, wondering whether I had heard aright.

"Just so," returned the professor coolly refilling his pipe. "Have you never heard how a plentiful diet shortens the days of those who have been forced, under the iron pressure of poverty to lead abstemious lives? What is subjectively true of the body is objectively true of the mind. I have hunted the will-o'-the-wisp, Dame Fortune, for many a weary year, and now that I have come up with her, success is doing what privation and disappointment have failed to effect. As long as the goal lay far ahead of me, I had strength to struggle on. Come, a truce to philosophy; and let us see if those lazy drones of ours have got ready the supper of the young ostriches."

I partly understood the old man's drift, and began to think it probable that he might be right, after all, and that the stout heart which could hold bravely out through the long continued wrestle with misfortune, might give way when once the prize was won, and found, perhaps, to be scarcely worth the persistent toil of years. So long as the chase continues, every faculty is absorbed in the effort to come up with the object that keeps so provokingly out of reach; but when once the race is won and the reward attained, the nerves are apt to take their revenge for the high tension at which they have been kept.

"I am no longer strong enough to undertake the journey to Buenos Ayres. You must go in my stead, my English friend; and mind, Herr Warburton, that you don't allow yourself to be cheated by those rogues of feather merchants. Your countrymen have not the firm grip of money and money's worth that my cautious compatriots possess. You beat us in boldness and breadth; but we are [illegible] commercially your superiors, because we make sure of full value of every kopeck, and are not ashamed to be miserly. Mind that you do not let them fleece you, my good lad," said the professor, when it was finally settled that I not he, was to convey the accumulated feathers to the capital, and to return with their price in money. Hitherto, the Englishman had personally conducted all such sales, and to the great advantage of the firm. Now, he was really becoming too feeble for the fatigues of the road, although Don Miguel, who chanced also to be bound for Buenos Ayres, had offered him a seat in his own coach, drawn by six mules, and stored with all the creature comforts which a luxurious traveller, in that region of slow voyaging and bad inns, could desire to take with him.

It was almost ludicrous to watch the professor, as he bustled and fidgeted around me on the day of my departure with the chests of ostrich plumes, in Don Miguel's queer old silver-mounted coach, which had probably been constructed on the model of some state-carriage of a Spanish viceroy before the War of Independence. I do not know whether he reminded me most of a hen that has had a duck's egg placed among her own, and that sees the unconscious duckling "take the water," as no respectable chicken would do, or of a Germanized Vicar of Wakefield prescient of his son's luckless investment in the green spectacles. I laughingly promised to be as keen at a bargain as Shylock's self; and we parted; but it gave me pain to observe how worn and bent the old man looked, and how much more aged than when I first remembered him.

The journey was performed smoothly and pleasantly enough; and I was by no means duped in the matter of selling the feathers, which fetched a higher price than ever, in consequence of a large and increasing demand from Europe. We had already considerable savings, which my previous experience as a financier had assisted us to invest very gainfully; and our banker rubbed his hands together and cordially congratulated me, as I consulted him as to the disposal of the new deposit.

"Well done, Don Warburton!" said the little silver-haired Portuguese, eyeing me with sincere approval. "I have wealthier customers, of course, but none of whose prosperity I augur better than of yours; and all deserved, my dear sir, all deserved!" And the old gentleman, quite excited, and muttering between his teeth, "Feather! banco! in that lump of money got by feathers!" insisted on uncorking some wonderful Madeira that was worthy of a royal palate, to drink to the good luck of Hartmann & Warburton.

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The dinner-party at the governor's was a large one. There were glittering uniforms, a great display of costly jewels among the ladies, and what was no doubt colonially considered as a brilliant and distinguished company. The good-natured governor, to whom I had not been previously presented, was distressingly hospitable, and lauded me to the skies as the "founder of a new, yet essentially native" South American industry." Poor old Hans Hartmann! I am afraid that the real architect of our fortunes, and the pioneer of our particular branch of progress, would not have been quite so warmly welcomed, merely because a preposterous coat and a pair of colored spectacles, an unkempt beard and an uncouth manner, overbalanced, in the vulgar estimation, the sterling worth of the wearer. But before the governor had concluded his harangue, I heard his sonorous periods no more, so intent was I in gazing on the face of a lately arrived guest, slowly advancing to where the governor's wife, in flame-tinted satin and diamonds, stood and smiled a greeting, hard by the French clock and vases, the strip of Tournai carpet, and the white porcelain stove of Berlin make, which contrasted so queerly with the hangings of Spanish leather, stamped and gilded, the rich cornices, the floor inlaid with rare and highly polished wooden marquetry, of the old-fashioned apartment, which had formerly, no doubt, witnessed the stately receptions of the representative of Spanish royalty.

Could I believe my eyes? It was Alice! In a moment I recognized the fair, innocent face, the frank eyes, the graceful carriage of the pretty head. She came forward, with her hand resting on the arm of a withered but quick-eyed old gentleman—her uncle, Mr. Touchet. On the other side walked Don Miguel, looking maliciously benevolent, if such a thing can be. I stood, speechless, deaf and dumb to all around, my eyes riveted on Alice, as if I doubted the evidence of my senses, when Don Miguel called out:

"Don Morris Warburton, here is a gentleman—and a lady—whom you used to know; so they tell me. Senor Governor, I beg you a thousand pardons for interrupting you, but—"

I did not hear the rest. I sprang forward, and in an instant I had read in Alice's bright eyes, swimming in tears now, that she loved me still—had ever loved me. Had I been dull incredulous, the timid pressure of the small hand that I clasped in mine would have conjured away my doubts.

Mr. Touchet's reception of me afforded a marked contrast to the irritable harshness with which he had treated me as a penniless pretender to his niece's hand, when last we met in England. And it presently came out that Don Miguel, whose acquaintance with the merchant was of long standing, had, unknown to me, maintained a correspondence with the uncle of Alice, in which he had painted my character and prospects in colors that were only too flattering; while Mr. Touchet, who was secretly aware that Alice had refused the Spanish physician whom I with difficulty prevailed upon him to summon from S. Jago.

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